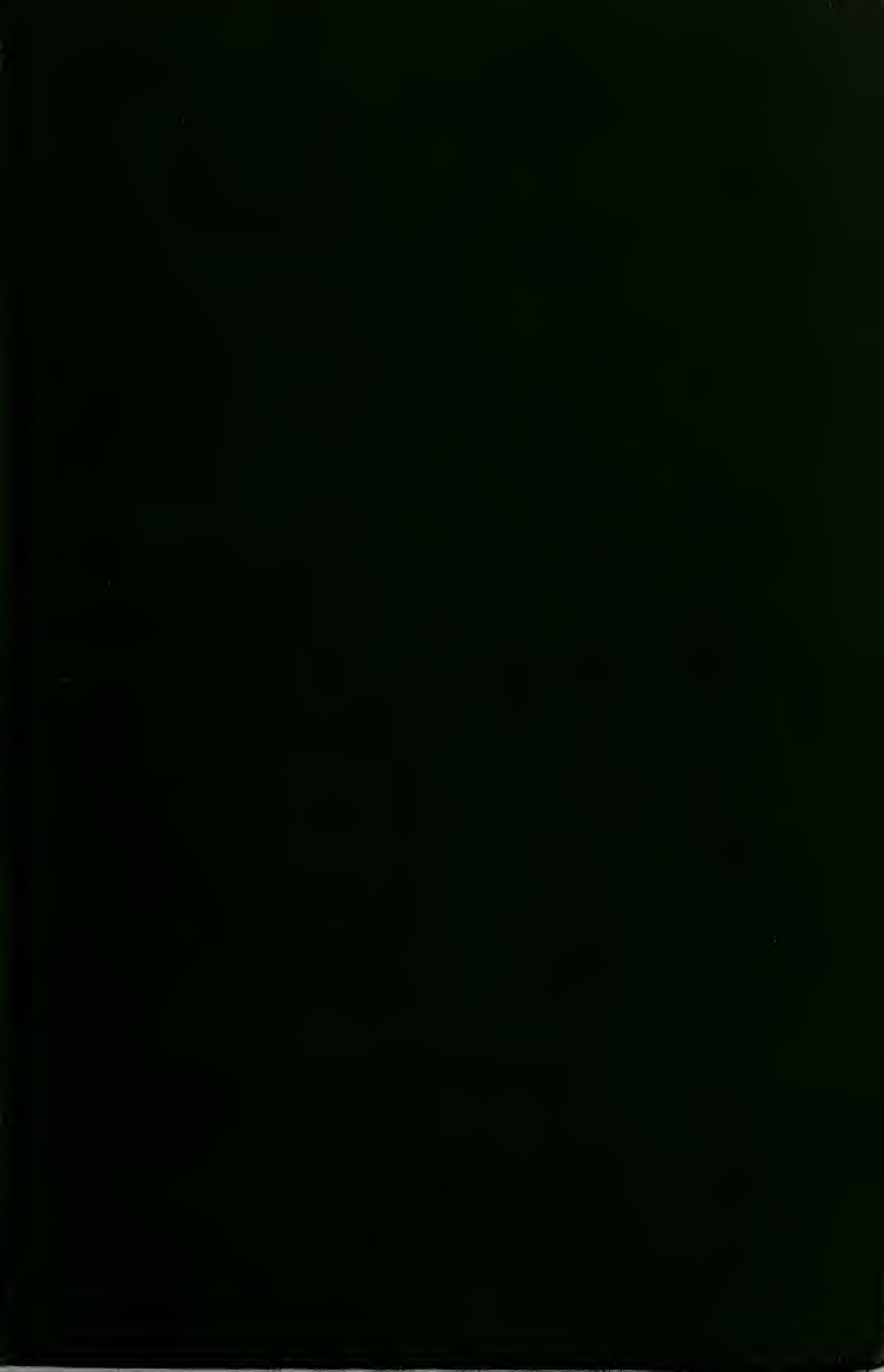
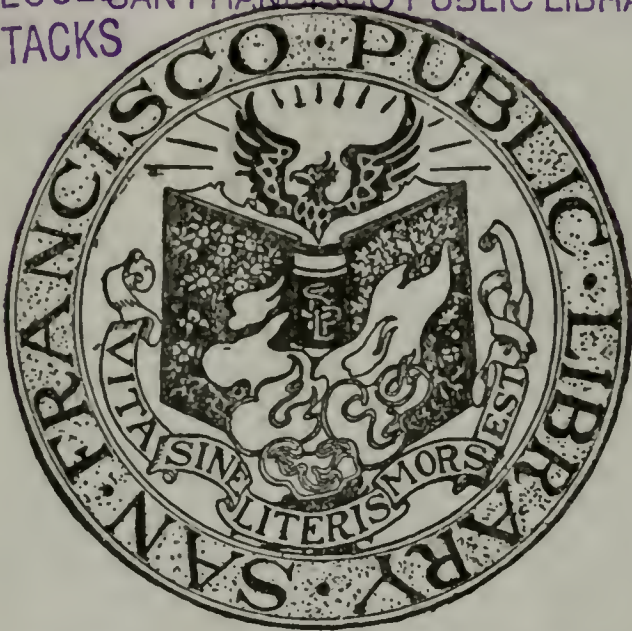




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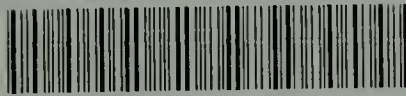
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FINAL REPORT
OF
THE GRAND JURY

1909-1912

IMPANELED BY

HON. GEO. H. CABANISS

Presiding Judge Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco

February 27th, 1909

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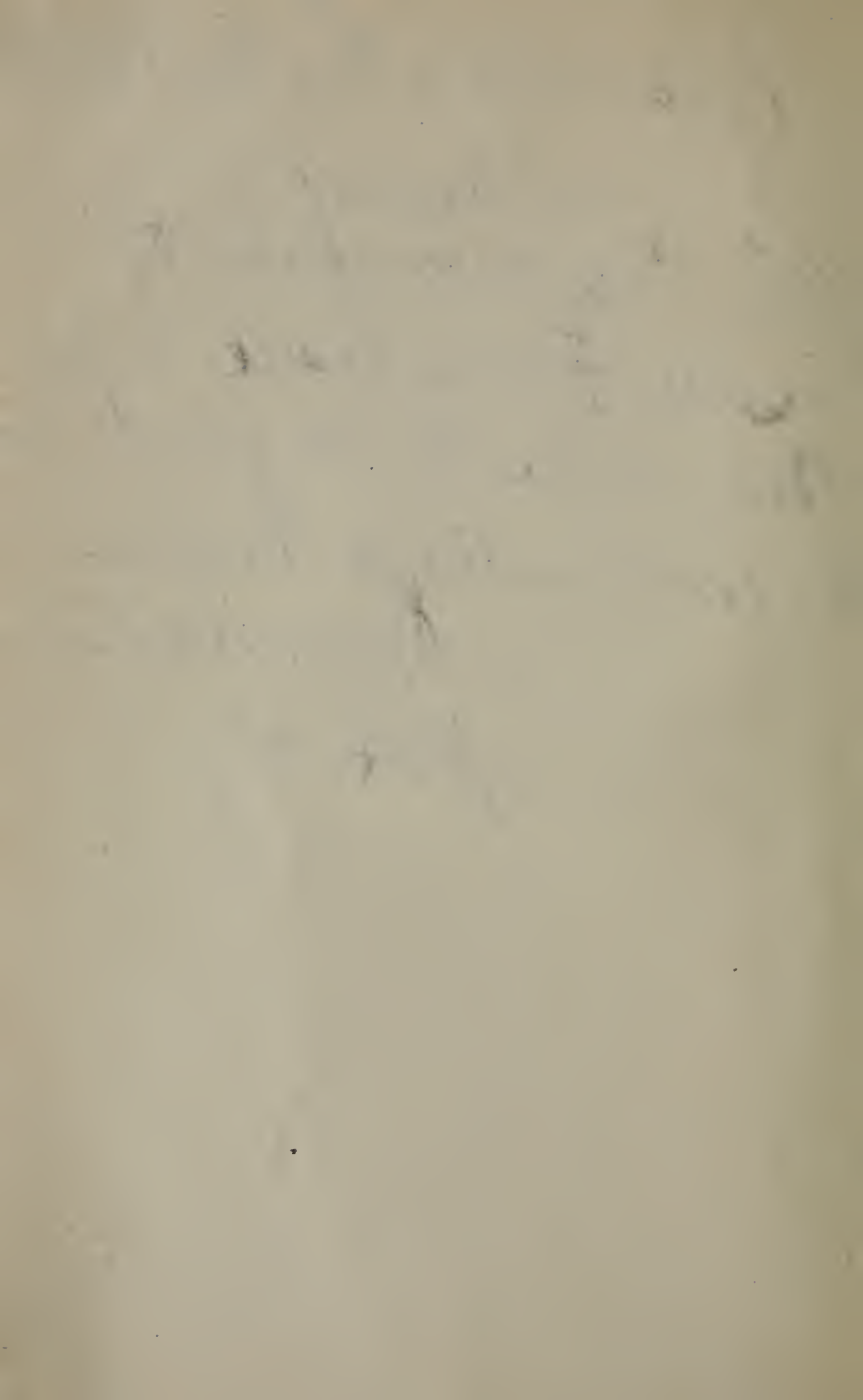
HON. JOHN J. VAN NOSTRAND

Presiding Judge Superior Court

February 18th, 1910

Press of
The James H. Barry Company

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Narrated -
J. Healy



FINAL REPORT
OF
THE GRAND JURY

IMPANELED BY
HON. GEO. H. CABANISS
Presiding Judge Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco
February 27th, 1909

DISCHARGED BY
HON. JOHN J. VAN NOSTRAND
Presiding Judge Superior Court
February 18th, 1910

Press of
The James H. Barry Company

WALTER A. SCOTT, Foreman.....531 Market Street
 LIPPMAN SACHS.....Union Trust Building
 FRED J. SCHULTZ.....530 Drumm Street
 HERMAN H. HENCKE.....1707 Broderick Street
 PATRICK J. HEALY.....14 Laidley Street
 THOMAS J. MORTON.....500 Eddy Street
 HENRY L. BACIGALUPI.....Post and Polk Streets
 JOSEPH B. DUGGAN.....32 Montgomery Street
 CHARLES SAMUELS.....773 Market Street
 CHARLES CAMPODONICO....107 Washington Street
 JOHN J. DEANE.....Postoffice Building
 MILTON GALE.....408 Davis Street
 MARSHALL HALE.....979 Market Street
 JAMES ROLPH, JR.....310 California Street
 ADOLF KOSHLAND.....228 Clay Street
 CLARENCE E. MUSTO.....535 North Point Street
 WILLIAM J. MEAGHER.....Hotel Victoria
 LUKE FAY.....784 Green Street
 WILLIAM MOOSER, Secretary...Union Trust Building

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CONTENTS.

	Page
Names and residences of Grand Jurors.....	2
Report of the Grand Jury.....	3
Standing Committees of Grand Jury. True bills brought by Grand Jury. Accusation against S. M. McComb. A competent expert accountant needed. Appreciation of work of Mr. A. S. Evans. Careful reports of Committees. The propriety of transmitting data to our successors. Illness of Marshall Hale a matter of regret. Summary of the work of the various committees. Lack of sensational matter in work of Grand Jury. The general violation of the Charter in regards to office hours.	
Report on the Assessor's Office.....	9
The fire-proof vault furnished to this office. Assessor's office ably conducted.	
Report on Tax Collector's Office.....	10
Floor space in this office is inadequate. Advantage in combining the property tax and license tax office all in one. A fire-proof vault secured for this office. The advance of clerks to the position of deputies, with increased salaries. This was authorized under Bill 939. Ordinance 21, New Series. This Ordinance could be repealed without injuring the efficiency of the office and nearly \$8,000 saved to the tax payers. Safeguards surrounding the counting of money are adequate. A complete audit of this office would require a large staff and could not be accomplished by this Grand Jury.	
Recorder's Office back at its old location.....	10
The Recorder is complimented. Girls get cold feet in this office. Better conditions should be made for those who work here. Title companies pay rent and are entitled to conditions which do not produce cold feet. The production of the official maps the great need of this office—why not have the work done?	

County Clerk's Office.....	11
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This office is modestly furnished. Racks and filing cabinets present a business-like appearance. A fire-proof and commodious office should be provided for this department. System is everywhere. Courtesy, efficiency and promptness in the office force are qualifications insisted upon by Mr. Mulcrevy. The volume of business in this office increases annually. The duties of the officers in the matter of naturalization not generally appreciated. Expert Dolge says something on this matter. The separation of various municipal offices forcibly suggest the construction of a building where all the municipal offices can be housed under one roof.

Treasurer's and Auditor's Office.....	14
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The testimony given in the Tomalty case related to the working of this office and the possibilities for loot which it offered before Herrick & Herrick and Messrs. McLaren, Goode & Co. and Mr. J. Saulman showed the improvements which were needed and which, of course, were adopted. The additional salaries which were paid and that are alleged to be illegal. The law of the matter laid down in the case of Harrison vs. Horton. The office now run in an efficient and business-like way. The shortage which exists from a former administration. The suggestion of Mr. Behan. The recommendation of the committee. The committee commends the Treasurer and the Auditor.

Report of Committee of Board of Public Works.....	17
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Suggestion in regard to the side sewer outrage. The exorbitant charges by side sewer workers. The main sewers constructed under the supervision of Mr. Manson and Mr. Connick are all right. Report on streets and sidewalks. The usual piles of debris on the streets. The fines in the Police Courts for those who are arrested for committing this nuisance too small. Property owners should be compelled to repair sidewalks in burned districts. The law in the case inefficient. The next Grand Jury should give the sidewalks their special attention. Report of Building Department. Committee do not believe in the present method of planning and designing public buildings. The practice of the Federal Government cited. Special examples of the inefficiency of the present system, to which may be added the construction of the Clement School—as an example of how municipal buildings are botched.

under present conditions. The Inspection department—its inefficiency and limitations. Inspectors who were found without ability for such positions. Examples of negligence if nothing more. Recommendation in relation to theatres.

Fire Department and Department of Electricity..... 24

Present quarters in which central fire alarm station is located are extensive enough, but are not safe from fire risk. A central lot should be purchased in the elevated portion of the city, and a class "A" building constructed for the needs of this necessary service. More engines should be provided for the hilly section of the city. Chief Shaughnessy, the head of the department, an efficient and careful officer—keeping in touch with the different branches of the department.

Departments of Election Commissioners and Registrar..... 26

Their offices safe and amply protected against fire. Committee think that the employees of this office do more work than was formerly done, which is no doubt true, and yet people are easily found to serve in that capacity. They recommend that the salary of the Registrar be \$300.00 per month.

School Department and Public Libraries—Law Library..... 28

Find some of the new school buildings have not been provided with the required fire escapes. Class rooms overcrowded. Lavatory arrangements should be enlarged. Principals should not be compelled to instruct a class. Assembly rooms or halls in the schools should be placed at the disposal of the local improvement clubs. School repairs should be left in direct control of department. Recommend a high school site for children living east of Fillmore street, embracing North Beach section. Recommend that money derived from sale of bonds be spent with more care. Recommend charter amendment allowing the superintendent to have something to say. Recommend a new school building to take the place of the Burnett Primary. Medical Inspector indorsed.

Superior Courts, District Attorney, City Attorney and Justices' Courts 31

Justice William H. Smith commended—recommends that the different departments of the city government be all under one roof

District Attorney 31

Report a scarcity of office space. Find the methods in the office to be systematic, and well calculated to bring terror to those who violate the law. Supplemental reports in relation to graft prosecution papers which are alleged to be missing. Letter from District Attorney Fickert on this subject. Resolution of Grand Jury on the above question exonerating Mr. Langdon. Justices' Clerk's office committee are not satisfied with the methods pursued by the Justices' Clerk. Letter to Dear John showing the great amount of work that is done in the Justices' Clerk's office.

Report of Sub-Committee..... 37

This report shows such a condition of negligence in the management of Special Deposit Fund by the Justices' Clerk that the District Attorney was advised that the facts which we have stated are sufficient to base a proceeding to remove him from office.

Police Courts 41

Show that the records are not kept in fire or burglar proof receptacles. License department kept in an efficient manner. Explains the position of License Clerk Skelley. Insufficient locker room. Police force inadequate. Streets in Western Addition in need of police. Character and appearance of men all right. Unfortunates are now afraid to offer a bribe where it would do the most good. Total strength of Police force. Number of arrests made during year. Detective Department. Identification Bureau all right. Condition of City Prison unsatisfactory. Five or six prisoners in a cell. Officers of prison fully alive to their duties. Salary of Chief of Police should be raised to \$6,000 per annum. This very moderate salary would be an incentive for each new patrolman to do his best to "get there." The Chief should be chosen from Police Department. Lieutenant of detectives should have \$3000 per annum.

Police Courts 48

Dilatory methods of the Courts. Charter requirements neglected. It seems there is a well organized gang protecting chronic crooks and as if they work in dark and invisible ways leading up to the Judges' bench. Police judges should be

appointed. Supervisors are cautioned against nullifying ordinances that are passed for the prevention of crime. The fortune telling Ordinance an example. Rate of interest lowered to 5 per cent per month. European governments supervise the pawn shop. In Illinois charters are given to State Pawnors' Associations. Recommend that our Legislature do something in the matter. And that the city establish a public loan house. Two per cent would be ample security in such an institution. The so-called unemployed question, its relation to police conditions. Berlin has shown us what can be done with the unemployed in that city. The committee is not certain that the problem is sufficiently acute here to demand a recommendation in the matter, but calls attention to what other civilized communities do under the circumstances. Accountant Evans commends the condition of the Police Department from his point of view.

Public Morals and Places of Amusement..... 52

Seating capacity of the various theaters. The theaters are found to comply with the Charter in the matter of exits, etc., except in one instance. Buildings occupied as Concert Halls are, in many instances, lacking in the safe conditions prevailing in theaters. Prostitutes are not allowed to solicit outside of a prescribed territory. Many women work in dance halls who are not prostitutes. Gambling in Chinatown is now well controlled. The committee recommends that whites be forbidden by law from gambling with Chinese. On the whole the social evil is dealt with in as efficient manner as in other cities all over the world.

The Slot Machines..... 54

This paper is a copy of one which was read to the Board of Supervisors some time in May, 1909—and it seems to speak for itself—this insidious form of gambling should not be allowed to be established in our city.

Report of Committee on Parks, Public Squares and Playgrounds 58

The various parks and squares are given with their areas. We recommend that the city provide more parks, especially in that portion of the city that is not provided with such necessary evidences of civilization. Data from the superintendent of public parks is submitted.

Water Front 64

With the completion of the Panama Canal in 1915 as an object to work for we must put our water front in order. We must remember that the harbor on this coast which is best equipped to receive the argosies of commerce is the one that will get and keep the prize. Our well known push and energy will be strained to its utmost to improve the great natural advantages which our position at the central entrance to the continent gives us. Let us go to work in this direction at once. The appearance of the west side of East street needs improvement. The Supervisors are advised to facilitate the railway service on the water front.

Board of Health and City and County Hospital..... 67

The importance of the subject. The office building and practice of hiding behind partitions. The work of the Bacteriologist. The San Francisco Hospital. A new Hospital site suggested. The rate of increase in defectives and invalids. The importance of providing for tubercular cases. Our favorable situation attracting patients from other communities. The insufficiency of the new City and County Hospital. Training school for nurses. Physicians to teach the people. The importance of our position at the gateway of the Nation. The responsibilities of the position. The possibilities of a great hospital for this city.

Sheriff and County Jails..... 75

The importance of the office of Sheriff. The Charter is violated in the Sheriff's office in regards to office hours. Recommendation in relation to Sheriff's office. The Sheriff's bookkeeper. Dissatisfaction with his methods of bookkeeping. Mr. Dolge's opinion on that subject. The matter relating to taking certain records from the Sheriff's office. Legislation recommended to prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

County Jail 78

The unwholesome condition of the jails and their occupants. The filthy condition of the cells. The immoral effect of overcrowding. The refusal of the Sheriff to employ prisoners to repair the buildings. The example of Mr. Wollenberg in that respect. The necessity of occupation in the reformation of the prisoner. Jail lands should be enclosed with wall. Pris-

oner working on the streets not a profitable occupation. An infirmary a necessity at the jail. A physician should also be assigned to the institution. The outrage of giving the jail lands to the Park Commissioners. The work that could be done on the soil by the prisoners. The new County Jail insufficient for the housing of our criminals in the near future. The necessity of restoring the lands to the jail. The lack of proper discipline. The indeterminate sentence should apply to prisoners in County Jail. The case of three prisoners improperly confined in the County Jail. The Michael Coffey case. In the matter of Luther G. Brown. The St. Francis Hotel as a jail. The difficulty of investigating the internal management of public institutions. The vicious system of governing penal institutions by men who get control through partisan politics. The impersonal nature of this report. Who will tell what is behind the seven stars?

Relief Home and St. Catherine's Home..... 88

The Old Alms House is no more. New names and new methods are now in order. The present buildings are but temporary and arrangements should be made to replace them with fire-proof structures. Provision must be made for a five per cent increase in our indigents. The necessity of acquiring ample acreage for the employment of the inmates. The example of other communities in this respect. The work of Mr. Wollenberg in constructing permanent buildings for the home. Mr. Wollenberg should be encouraged in his good work. The necessity of enlarging the grounds, and the danger from fire. The fire-fighting test. The matter of sewage. The food supply of the institution. The excellent management of the Home. The recognition of the unpaid increment. The compliment which we are compelled to pay Mr. Wollenberg. The hope that partisan politics shall have no place in the management of such institution.

St. Catherine Home 95

Well managed.

Coroner 95

Dr. Leland "respects the dead," and does neglect the living. Coroner's office found in proper order. Accountant Evans found the books all right. Article xiv Section 16 of the Charter is not scrupulously observed by the Coroner.

	Page
Public Administrator	97
This office well conducted. Our accountant makes suggestions in bookkeeping which are adopted. Mr. Hynes an excellent official. The fee system noticed. The problem of administering upon small estates. Suggested legislation.	
New Method of selecting Grand Jury.....	99
Protest against an unnecessary increase in Sheriff's office force..	100
Resolution recommending the use of time clocks in municipal offices	100

Report of the Grand Jury

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE TERM BEGIN-
NING FEBRUARY 27, 1909, AND ENDING FEBRUARY
18, 1910.

*To the Honorable the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court in and for
the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.*

Sir:—

The undersigned Grand Jury have the honor to report as follows:

The following Grand Jury was sworn in on February 27, 1909, by
Presiding Judge Cabaniss:

Walter A. Scott, Foreman; Lippmann Sachs, F. J. Schultz, Her-
man H. Hencke, P. J. Healy, Thomas J. Morton, H. L. Bacigalupi,
Joseph B. Duggan, Charles Samuels, Charles Campodonico, John J.
Deane, Milton Gale, Marshall Hale, James Rolph, Jr., Adolf Koshland,
Clarence E. Musto, Wm. J. Meagher, Luke Fay, William Mooser.

The Grand Jury then assembled in the Grand Jury rooms, and
completed its organization by the election of William Mooser as Secre-
tary.

On April 2, 1909, the Foreman appointed the following committees:

GRAND JURY STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Board of Public Works, Streets, Side-
walks, Sewers, Street-Railways.*

MARSHALL HALE, Chairman.
LIPPMANN SACHS.
JOSEPH B. DUGGAN.
WILLIAM MOOSER.
CLARENCE E. MUSTO.

Treasurer and Auditor.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., Chairman.
MARSHALL HALE.
ADOLF KOSHLAND.

Police Department and Police Courts.

ADOLF KOSHLAND, Chairman.
LUKE FAY.
JOSEPH B. DUGGAN.
JOHN J. DEANE.
THOMAS J. MORTON.

Coroner, Public Administrator, Department of Public Health, Almshouse, Receiving Hospitals, City and County Hospital, St. Catherine's Home.

PATRICK J. HEALY, Chairman.
HERMAN H. HENCKE.
THOMAS J. MORTON.
CHARLES SAMUELS.
WILLIAM J. MEAGHER.

Department of Elections:

Commissioners and Registrar.

FRED J. SCHULTZ, Chairman.
HENRY L. BACIGALUPI.
CHARLES CAMPODONICO.

Mayor and Supervisors.

MARSHALL HALE, Chairman.
LIPPMANN SACHS.
JAMES ROLPH, JR.

Water Front.

THOMAS J. MORTON, Chairman.
JAMES ROLPH, JR.
ADOLF KOSHLAND.

County Clerk, Assessor, Tax Collector and Recorder.

HENRY L. BACIGALUPI, Chairman.
LIPPMANN SACHS.
CHARLES CAMPODONICO.
LUKE FAY.
FRED J. SCHULTZ.

*Parks, Public Squares
and Playgrounds.*

LIPPMANN SACHS, Chairman.
JOHN J. DEANE.
WILLIAM J. MEAGHER.

Sheriff and County Jails.

PATRICK J. HEALY, Chairman.
MILTON GALE.
HERMAN H. HENCKE.

Public Morals and Places of Amusement.

JOHN J. DEANE, Chairman.
JAMES ROLPH, JR.
CLARENCE E. MUSTO.

*School Department: Public Libraries
and Reading Rooms; Law Library.*

JOSEPH B. DUGGAN, Chairman.
HERMAN H. HENCKE.
WILLIAM MOOSER.

*Fire Department and De-
partment of Electricity.*

CLARENCE E. MUSTO, Chairman.
MILTON GALE.
CHARLES SAMUELS.

*Superior Courts, District Attorney,
City Attorney, Justices' Courts.*

JOHN J. DEANE, Chairman.
HENRY L. BACIGALUPI.
LUKE FAY.

WALTER A. SCOTT, Foreman.
WILLIAM MOOSER, Secretary

During their incumbency, the Grand Jury returned to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court true bills against the following persons:

James Tomalty.....	Alteration of a public record
W. O. Reeves.....	Embezzlement
W. H. Van.....	Grand larceny

Wong How.....	Grand larceny
Chan Moy.....	Grand larceny
Charles W. Deakin.....	Embezzlement
Hew Bock Hew.....	Murder
Gee Hong On.....	Murder
Lee Suet.....	Murder
Chun Lit.....	Murder
Tong King Chun.....	Murder
Gee Gong.....	Murder
Alex Astro.....	Obtaining money under false pretenses

Also an accusation against George S. McComb, Clerk of the Justices' Court.

We respectfully call attention to the fact that the law of this State relative to grand juries is defective, in its application to the more populous counties, in the following regard: The Grand Jury is empowered to employ an expert accountant to examine the books and accounts of city and county officials, but the compensation therefor is limited to five dollars per diem. Ordinarily, it is impossible to procure a competent expert at this figure. The Grand Jury should have a competent expert accountant constantly on duty during its term of office, and such service cannot be procured for less than from ten to fifteen dollars per diem. In this connection, it seems to have been the custom of the City and County experts to check up each city office only from the books and accounts found in the office, instead of checking from the sources from which the receipts of any particular office are derived.

The Grand Jury desires to express its appreciation of the work done by Mr. A. S. Evans, Expert Accountant. Mr. Evans has been able to give us but a limited amount of his time, on account of the inadequacy of the compensation fixed by law, and while, on this account, he has been able to make only cursory examinations of the various offices, he has shown great ability in accomplishing results, and has been able to locate discrepancies which had escaped the attention of other experts.

As the different committees have made very careful reports showing a great deal of time and labor expended in their investigation we have decided that their reports in the order in which they were passed upon shall constitute the report of this Grand Jury. This may be a departure from the usual custom, but as there is no stereotyped method for making reports, we believe that this arrangement will compare favorably with that of our predecessors. It is to be regretted that there is no method of transmitting the data and experience which we have acquired to our immediate successors, except through the medium of a dry and formal report, which must, in the nature of things, exclude

more than is set down. Our experience suggests the propriety of our Secretary collecting data which he has acquired as our Secretary, annotating it sufficiently to explain what the surface does not indicate, and handing it to the Juror taking his place in the succeeding Grand Jury.

Owing to the recent illness of Mr. Marshall Hale, Chairman of Committee on Board of Public Works, Sidewalks, Streets, Sewers, and Street-Railways, we were deprived of the results of his personal investigations and recommendations on these subjects, and the Committee report has been somewhat hastily made up by the other members of the Committee, who were not in touch with all the matters considered and investigated by Juror Hale. The reports of the various sub-committees are approved and hereto attached.

The conduct of the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices has been fully covered by the Committee report, hereto attached and approved. Grand Juror James Rolph, Jr., was Chairman of this Committee.

The affairs of Police Department and Police Courts have been in charge of Mr. Adolf Koshland's Committee, and the report of this Committee is hereto attached and concurred in.

The Coroner, Public Administrator, Department of Public Health, Relief Home for the Aged and Infirm, Receiving Hospitals, City and County Hospital, and St. Catherine's Home, have been thoroughly investigated by the Committee of which Grand Juror P. J. Healy is Chairman, and the various reports of this Committee are hereto attached and concurred in.

The Department of Elections, Commissioners and Registrar have been in charge of a Committee of which Grand Juror F. J. Schultz is Chairman, and the report of this Committee is hereto attached and concurred in.

Juror Marshall Hale has been Chairman of the Committee on Mayor and Supervisors, and the report of this Committee is hereto attached and concurred in.

Matters in relation to the City and County's interests on the waterfront have been investigated by a Committee of which Grand Juror Thomas J. Morton is Chairman, and the report of this Committee is attached and concurred in.

The County Clerk's, Assessor's, Tax-Collector's and Recorder's offices have been investigated by the Committee of which Grand Juror H. L. Bacigalupi is Chairman, and the report of this Committee is hereto attached and concurred in.

Parks, Public Squares and Playgrounds have been investigated by a Committee with Grand Juror Lippmann Sachs at its head, and the report of this Committee is hereto attached and concurred in.

The office of the Sheriff and the County Jail have been extensively

investigated by Grand Juror P. J. Healy's Committee, and the report of this Committee is hereto attached and concurred in.

Public Morals and Places of Amusement have been thoroughly investigated by Grand Juror John J. Deane's Committee, and the report of this Committee is hereto attached and concurred in.

The School Department, Public Libraries and Reading-Rooms, and the Law Library have been gone into thoroughly by Grand Juror Joseph B. Duggan's Committee, and the report of this Committee is hereto attached and approved.

The Fire Department and the Department of Electricity have been handled by Grand Juror Clarence E. Musto's Committee, and the report of this Committee is attached hereto and approved.

The Superior Courts', and the District Attorney's, City Attorney's, and Justices' of the Peace offices have been investigated by a Committee headed by Grand Juror John J. Deane, and the report of this Committee is hereto attached and approved.

The Justices' Clerk's office has been investigated by a Special Committee consisting of Grand Juror H. L. Bacigalupi, Chairman; and Grand Jurors P. J. Healy and Luke Fay. Their report and recommendations are hereto attached and approved.

The Grand Jury has had little work of a sensational character and few indictments have been found during the term of its existence.

Most of our time was used in the investigation of the different offices of the city and county government, and the reports of the committees to which the different departments were assigned show that there was great need of this work.

The custom which permits officials to fix their own office hours, when carried into effect, has a tendency to demoralize the whole municipal official service.

It does not require any argument to show that when the executive head of any office is absent, the deputies and other employees are not, to say the least, attentive to their clerical duties. We see no hardship in insisting that the public offices of this City and County shall be open during the hours prescribed by the Charter, and that the whole office force, including the executive head, shall be at the office on time, and remain there during office hours.

In all of the offices which we have investigated, with one or two exceptions, the heads of departments appeared to make office hours to suit their own convenience, and when questioned on the subject, defended their conduct by saying that business requiring their attention seldom came to the office in the early hours of the day, or that their deputies were empowered to transact the business of the office in their name.

This violation of the Charter in relation to office hours is so uni-

versal that no one seems to notice it, yet it is one of the contributing factors that go to produce civic corruption; for if official duties do not necessarily take up the office hours of the official, it is quite probable that he is "doing politics," an occupation which is usually in conflict with the people's interests. It is the opinion of this Grand Jury that the law should be enforced, and every City and County official be compelled to remain in his office during office hours. If any official should be called away from his desk or office on official business, it is recommended that a bulletin-board be placed at his office door, on which that fact shall be stated, and also the hour when he is expected to return. The public pays for official time, and it should not be used in private business.

WALTER SCOTT, Foreman.

WILLIAM MOOSER, Secretary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Assessor, Tax-Collector, County Clerk and Recorder.

San Francisco, January 21, 1910.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—After having investigated the different public offices herein mentioned during the past year, we herewith submit the following final report:

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE.

We find this office to be comfortably and efficiently housed in a brick building furnishing ordinary protection against fire. During our first visit to this office we found that there was no adequate protection from fire for the valuable records, maps, etc., and, through our strong recommendation to the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, a fireproof concrete vault was furnished to this office, where all these records are now stored and placed beyond the danger of fire. This vault means the saving of thousands of dollars in case of fire.

We find, upon inspection of the work of this office, that it is ably conducted by Washington Dodge, his Chief Assistant, William Blattner, and a corps of very competent clerks, who have been zealous in the collection of those taxes whose collection is left to the Assessor.

The collection of unsecured personal property taxes for the past year is the largest in the history of our City, amounting to about \$775,000.

TAX-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

We find that this office is not as comfortably situated as it might be, for the reason that directly back of the building there are temporary wooden structures occupied by automobile repair-shops. There are no coverings to the windows of the office, and the danger from fire is very great. The floor and door space is barely adequate to accommodate the large number of taxpayers visiting the office during the payment of first and second installments of taxes. With the increased tax assessment for 1910-11 we would recommend that more spacious quarters be furnished for this office.

During our first four months on this jury we found that all employees were being paid as set forth in the Charter, but since July the clerks have been advanced to the position of deputies, and at present draw deputies' salaries. This was authorized under Bill No. 939, Ordinance No. 821, New Series. At present there are no clerks in the office, which we think is a violation of the Charter.

A great advantage has been found in combining the Property-Tax and License-Tax Offices all in one. We find that for the fiscal year 1898-99 the expense of running two separate offices was \$103,237.62, and the combined offices' expense for 1908-09 was \$62,391.71, a saving of \$40,845.91. This office, like the Assessor's, through our recommendation, has at present a fireproof vault in which is stored nightly the volumes of the Assessment-roll.

The safeguards surrounding the accounting of moneys received on account of taxes appear adequate.

A complete audit of the Tax-Collector's office would require the services of a large staff for several months, and this could not be accomplished, unless the allowance for experts for the Grand Jury be increased considerably.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

This office we found back at its old location, and feel that we should compliment the Recorder for his fine showing. The work in this department is up to date, no branch being delinquent.

A comparative statement of the excellent showing in this department for ten years:

Fiscal Year 1899-1900.

Papers filed.	Receipts	Expenses	Deficit.
24,622	\$37,451.05	\$39,725.22	\$2,274.17

Fiscal Year 1908-1909.

Papers filed.	Receipts	Expenses	Surplus.
64,513	\$105,619.90	\$70,400.00	\$35,219.90

We find a great many women and girls working at low desks, resting their feet upon cold cement floors, and do heartily recommend a covering of heavy cork linoleum for the cement floors of this office; we also recommend a heating plant of modern and sanitary character. Women and girls should not be compelled to bear these conditions.

The title companies pay a rental to the City for their desk space and are also entitled to these improvements.

The most important and urgent improvement needed for this office is a reproduction of the official maps.

THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

The office is modestly furnished and conveniently arranged with counters, desks, racks, and metal filing-cabinets, presenting a very business-like appearance. While the office accommodations are inadequate, it will continue to answer for the present at least, but we respectfully suggest that as soon as practicable a fireproof and commodious office be provided for the County Clerk, to protect the many thousands of valuable records.

System is everywhere. In the Civil, Criminal, Probate, Quiet Title, Naturalization, Marriage License, and Copyist departments, system prevails. Courtesy, efficiency, and promptness are essential qualifications to every employee under Mr. Mulcrevy's jurisdiction.

The office-work is divided into several departments, as follows: General, Civil, Probate, Quiet Title, Criminal, Naturalization, Marriage License, and Professional Registration and copying records.

The work of every department is practically up to date, particularly the Civil and Probate departments. All Court orders and decrees are entered and recorded and judgments docketed immediately, and every record and filing is always in its proper place.

The great volume of business transacted in the Quiet Title Department reflects credit upon the office; 19,848 actions have been filed, and it is expected that during the next year at least fifteen thousand additional actions will be filed. Every action must go to judgment and be recorded, and it is practically impossible for the limited number of copyists employed to keep up the work of recording. Therefore we suggest that the Supervisors provide for the employment of additional help in the next budget.

The present naturalization law was adopted by the Congress of the United States of America and approved by his Excellency the President. The law became effective September 27, 1906. The enforcement of the law is under the direction of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Division of Naturalization.

The law invests certain courts with authority to naturalize aliens. Among the courts specified is our Superior Court, of which the County Clerk is ex-officio Clerk. In all naturalization matters, under the provision of said law, and in the rules and regulations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Division of Naturalization, the Clerk of the Court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization matters has imposed upon him a great many important duties, all of which carry with them very grave responsibilities. If the Clerk makes the slightest error, or violates any of the provisions of the law, or the rules of the Department, he is liable to fine or imprisonment, or both.

When the law became effective the Clerk was advised by eminent counsel that he had authority to act in naturalization matters, and therefore established the Department of Pensions and Naturalization in his office and gave it his close personal attention, and found that this department was a great convenience to the thousands of pensioners who come to the office to have their vouchers verified and sworn to; it also enables thousands of our naturalized citizens to have their naturalization records restored, said records having been destroyed in the fire of April, 1906. In the matter of new naturalization, the law provides that the Department of Commerce and Labor, Division of Naturalization, shall furnish the Clerk with all books, blanks, etc. It also provides that certain fees shall be charged petitioners for naturalization, etc., half of said fees to be forwarded quarterly to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the other half to be retained by the Clerk, acting as the agent of the Federal Government in naturalization matters. The fee received in these matters is in no way commensurate with the service rendered, or the responsibilities imposed, but the Clerk discharged these duties on the advice of the Judges of the Court, who are acting in these matters, for the reason that it would give our residents who are not citizens an opportunity to file a petition for naturalization.

In reference to the Clerk's authority to act in naturalization matters, the question was referred by His Honor Mayor Taylor to Hon. Percy V. Long, City Attorney, who agreed to give an opinion on the question, but advised that the entire question be submitted to the Courts for adjudication, which procedure has been followed, and the matter is now before the Courts.

[From the report of William Dolge, Certified Public Accountant, Expert for the Finance Committee, Board of Supervisors.]

"Under the Act of June 29, 1906 (U. S. Stats., 1905-06, Part I, p. 596), all proceedings in naturalization are taken over by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The County Clerk of San Francisco, ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court, acts as the representative of the Division of Naturaliza-

tion for the Federal Government. For the filing of declaration of intention and petitions for naturalization and the recording and accounting thereof the Division of Naturalization of the Department of Commerce and Labor has provided a comprehensive procedure which is properly observed by the County Clerk.

"In the matter of appeals from the Justices' Courts we find a few clerical errors, which have since been corrected, and by reason of the system adopted, we believe that a repetition of such errors will not occur again.

"Each department keeps a separate cash-book, and for every fee received a triplicate cash tag is made out. At the close of each day the department clerk makes out and delivers to the Cashier a statement containing the number of each tag, amount received, and character of service rendered. The Cashier keeps a general cash-book in which he enters receipts of the day received from each department. The system insures that every fee received must be accounted for, thus insuring the same to reach the Treasury.

"The separation of the various departments of the judicial branch of the government is a source of great inconvenience and annoyance both to litigants and attorneys. Under the present arrangement, if an attachment is issued by the County Clerk or Justices' Clerk the party obtaining the attachment is obliged to go to the Sheriff's office, two or three blocks away, to place the attachment in the hands of the Sheriff, and if any errors occur, he is obliged to go back to the Clerk's office and then return to the Sheriff's office, causing considerable delay, and thus defeating one of the very purposes of an attachment—to insure speed in its levy."

This is only one of the main reasons why these departments should be housed in one building.

Respectfully submitted.

H. L. BACIGALUPI, Chairman.
LUKE FAY.
FRED SCHULTZ.
CHAS. CAMPODONICO.
LIPPMANN SACHS.

TREASURER AND AUDITOR.

San Francisco, January 27, 1910.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee appointed to investigate and report on the offices of the Treasurer and Auditor of the City and County, beg to advise that we have made such investigations. The testimony given

before the Grand Jury in the "Tomalty" case, and the findings of the experts engaged by the City and County to locate the shortages occurring in the Treasurer's office during the previous administration have been the subject of considerable discussion and consideration by the Grand Jury. The testimony taken in the "Tomalty" case, and reports of the certified Accountants, Messrs. Lester, Herrick & Herrick, Messrs. McLaren, Goode & Co., and Mr. William Dolge, as well as testimony given by Mr. J. C. Saulmann, will be found amongst the detailed reports of the Grand Jury, and are referred to by your Committee with their report concerning these two offices assigned to them.

Mr. J. C. Saulmann called your Committee's attention on several occasions to certain irregularities in practice by the Treasurer and Auditor, in the payment of certain salaries in their respective offices not provided for in the Charter. Acting upon the suggestion of your Committee, Mr. Saulmann, as requested, appeared before the Grand Jury on two occasions, to give testimony in regard to these infringements of Charter provisions, and his testimony was taken in full by the Jury's official stenographer, and will be found with the Jury's filed documents. Your Committee requested Mr. C. P. Chamberlain, a certified public accountant, to investigate the charges made by Mr. Saulmann, and particularly regarding increase of salaries, in so far as they referred to the offices of the Auditor and the Treasurer of the City and County. Mr. Chamberlain reports to your Committee as follows:

Auditor's Office:

"Mr. Saulmann testified that the following additional salaries had been allowed:

"1 Assistant Deputy and Statistician.....	\$25.00 per month.
1 Assistant Deputy and Bookkeeper.....	50.00 per month.
1 Chief Clerk	75.00 per month.
1 Redemption Clerk	25.00 per month.
1 Entry Clerk	25.00 per month.

"These increased salaries went into effect on January 1st, 1907. They were authorized by Resolution No. 777, passed by the Board of Supervisors on February 11, 1907.

"Mr. Saulmann's contention is, that this was and is in direct violation of the Charter, and that no increase in salaries can be allowed, except by Charter amendment.

"Upon investigation, I find that it is a fact that the salaries were increased and paid as above, but it is stated that the resolution was

passed favorably upon by the late Wm. T. Baggett and other attorneys, as well as being covered by the decision of the Court in the case of *Harrison vs. Horton*, under date of April 18, 1907. However, this question is a legal and not an accounting one, and therefore not within my province.

"The auditing of this department, other than what is now done, is to my mind unnecessary, as it handles no money and, consequently, auditing would be a waste of time.

"Upon investigation, I am satisfied that this department is being conducted in a business-like manner.

Treasurer's Office:

"This office has been the subject of several audits in the past year, especially in relation to the shortage existing in the Treasurer's Special Fund.

"The firms of Lester, Herrick and Herrick, McLaren. Goode & Co., and Mr. Wm. Dolge, all of whom are certified public accountants, and men of excellent standing in their profession, have been engaged, more or less, upon this particular shortage, and have arrived at the same resultant figures. Messrs. McLaren, Goode & Co. were engaged last to audit the Treasurer's Office for the period between January 8, 1906, and January 9, 1909. They started with the amount of money on hand as shown by the receipt of ex-Treasurer Bantel and ended with the actual counting of the money on hand, January 9, 1909.

"They state in their final report of October 5, 1909, that they have examined the City and County funds and have found them correct, the receipts and disbursements from January, 1906, to January, 1909, were verified and the integrity of the cash balance confirmed. They also state that the office is now run in an efficient and business-like way.

"They state, however, that a shortage exists in what is known as the Treasurer's Special Fund, and their report shows the following figures and amounts known to be short in the various accounts:

Police Court bail money.....	\$15,620.00
Absent heirs	9,983.90
Public Administrator	17,900.00
County Clerk's special deposit.....	46,500.00
School Teachers' Annuity Fund.....	138.09
Special Redemption of Taxes.....	516.10
	\$90,658.09

"These defalcations extend from April, 1906, to January, 1908.

"It will be noticed that the shortages occurred in this Special Fund, and were rendered easy, as these disbursements are not required to be

audited and were payable upon what is known as 'an order from the Court.' From a business standpoint, this method is entirely wrong, because of the ease in which defalcations can be covered, and it is a loose method of accounting.

"It is suggested by Mr. Behan, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, a gentleman of long experience and in every way qualified to speak, that pressure should be brought to bear so that all orders or warrants drawn upon the Treasurer, of whatsoever nature, should first be audited by the Auditor. This will enable the disbursements of the City's money to be made and a record thereof kept in a consistent manner, and the proper check be placed upon them by the Auditor. As this is a legislative action, it can only be brought about by gaining the consent of the Courts.

"The Board of Supervisors have directed their expert accountant, Mr. Wm. Dolge, to audit all City and County offices handling money, for the period between January 8, 1909, and January 8, 1910. When this is completed the question of experting has been fully met.

"The auditing of the Treasurer's Office by Lester, Herrick & Herrick, McLaren, Goode & Co. and Wm. Dolge, show that proper means have been and are now being taken to properly conserve the City's interests. Their numerous reports cover the ground entirely and any additional work would be unnecessary as well as futile in gaining any additional results. Mr. Wm. Dolge has been retained by the Board of Supervisors to keep himself constantly in touch with the accounting end of the administration.

"In conclusion, I will state that I am greatly indebted to Mr. Behan, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Cyril Williams, the City Expert, Mr. Wm. Dolge, and Mr. Wentworth and others of the Auditor's Office for their courteous treatment and assistance in collecting what information I have obtained and imparted to you."

The question of these payments of increased salaries being purely a legal one, the Grand Jury brought the same to the attention of the City and County Attorney, as a protection of the City's interest, and not as any criticism of the Auditor's action in the payment of same.

As a result of your Committee's investigations, they recommend:

First. That the Judges of the Superior Court, the County Clerk, the Treasurer, and the Auditor give consideration to the adoption of some procedure whereby the Auditor shall be advised by the Courts direct, of all deposits made with the Treasurer, and, subsequently, that all Court orders directing the payment of money previously deposited be subject to audit by the Auditor before payment by the Treasurer. The accounting of these special funds is not sufficiently safeguarded under the present procedure.

Second. That all demands of every nature on the Treasurer should first be audited by the Auditor.

Third. That, as the work of both offices has materially increased, additional help be furnished both officials to keep the detail of the offices up to the highest standard of efficiency.

Fourth. As immense sums of money, in the shape of bonds, coupons and coin, are being handled, that Special Police service be accorded the Treasurer's Office.

Fifth. That the Treasurer be authorized to establish deficiency accounts to bring the general ledger into agreement with the subsidiary books properly restored, thereby relieving him of the shortages occurring prior to his term of office, and enabling him to properly apportion the tax money when paid, which, under the present state of affairs, is impossible.

Your Committee desires to commend the Treasurer, Mr. John McDougald, and the Auditor, Mr. John F. Koster, for the efficient, courteous and business-like manner in which they have conducted their respective offices.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES ROLPH, Chairman,
MARSHALL HALE,
ADOLF KOSHLAND.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Streets, Sidewalks, Sewers.

SEWERS.

San Francisco, January 25, 1910.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—As a member of your Committee on Sewers, I offer the following report:

After some investigation regarding the method of the Board of Works in handling the side sewers branch, I would suggest that instead of the City taking this responsibility upon itself, that an amendment should be made to Article VI, Chapter IV, Section 4 of the Charter, permitting each individual property-holder to lay and make connection of side sewers under the strict supervision of the Inspector of the Board of Works, said Inspector to be paid by the property-owner. The owner is to place with the Board of Works a sufficient deposit of money, to be held six or eight months by the City. Even if after the deposit is returned the sewer should prove defective, the property-owner is to be

held responsible, although there may have been a transfer of the property in the meanwhile.

At the present time the charges of the Board of Works for side sewers are exorbitant. They claim that they charge the actual time consumed. On investigation, I found that the men do not work as they should, and when I presented this condition of affairs to the heads of department, they laid it upon the Civil Service appointees.

There has been much work done this year by the Sewer Department in the cleaning of manholes and cesspools.

I inspected the different main sewers which are being constructed under the supervision of Mr. Manson and Mr. Connick and their able corps of engineers and assistants. It is needless for me to speak of the work they are accomplishing, as most of you are familiar with it.

Respectfully submitted.

CLARENCE E. MUSTO.

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—Mr. Marshall Hale, to my great regret, being ill and unable to make a report as Chairman of above Committee, I therefore make the following report:

Last spring, when our uptown merchants moved down town, a good many buildings were not yet finished, and the contractors for the same blocked up sidewalks, piled debris on the same and on the streets, thereby interfering with public traffic to the loss of the merchants. With hard work we compelled the contractors to remove debris from streets, and even had to go so far as to have a good many of them arrested, but when they were fined, the fine was only a nominal one, which did not prevent them from doing the same as before. Then this Committee interviewed the Police Judges, for the purpose of having the fines raised, so as to put a stop to this practice, and the consequence was that the streets and sidewalks were put and kept in good condition, and the merchants were not annoyed or interfered with from this cause any more.

In general, our streets to-day are in better condition than they were before the fire, especially all streets north of Market, such as Steiner, Van Ness avenue, etc. The Board of Public Works are working very hard on the streets south of Market, and are getting them in pretty fair condition. The sidewalks in the burned districts are not in as good condition as they should be, by reason of the present laws being inefficient to compel property-owners to make the necessary repairs. An ordinance should be passed compelling property-owners to put their sidewalks in good condition, with a penalty of fine and imprisonment for failure to

comply with said ordinance, which I think would remedy this evil and result in giving us better sidewalks.

The United Railroads have done a great deal of good work lately in paving between tracks, especially on Fillmore, Devisadero, McAllister and other streets.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the next Grand Jury should give the sidewalks their special attention.

Respectfully submitted.

LIPPMANN SACHS.

Park Lodge, August 5, 1909.

Lippmann Sachs, Esq., Union Trust Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:—As per your request, I would suggest the following:

Curbing for Panhandle along Oak street from Baker to Stanyan; Mission Square; Precita Park.

Sidewalks for Garfield Square; Alamo Square, along Hayes street from Steiner to Scott; Lafayette Square, along Sacramento street, Gough to Octavia; Lafayette Square, along Gough street from Sacramento street.

There are several others, but these are the most important. Their importance is designated in the order named.

Yours very truly,

JOHN McLAREN, Superintendent.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

February 15, 1910.

Marshall Hale, Esq., Chairman Committee on Board of Public Works of the Grand Jury.

Dear Sir: The sub-committee appointed by you to investigate the Building Department of the Board of Works, begs leave to report as follows:

Division of Architecture:

This portion of the department is quite an extensive one, eighty men being employed at the time of investigation and consisting of one chief architect, and the balance draftsmen, engineers and superintendents. The cost of this division for the fiscal year 1908-1909 was about \$100,000.

The establishment of an office by a city, in which all the public buildings are planned and designed, is a plan which your Committee does not believe in, for the reason that we think that where public buildings are designed, planned and carried out by private practitioners,

under the guidance and supervision of a supervising architect representing the Board of Works, better results will be obtained, and more diversity of designs and ideas, than where a large number of buildings are turned out by one office.

The Federal Government, after many years of having all of the Government buildings designed and planned through the medium of an Architectural Bureau attached to the Treasury Department, was finally induced to abandon the idea in all of its work, except repairs and the like, and now does its work through private practitioners under the guidance and supervision of a supervising Architect and Building Inspectors attached, as heretofore, to the Treasury Department; and there is no question but that in the last ten years the buildings erected are vastly superior to those heretofore built, and the Government has saved a big amount of money. Yet in a statement issued some time ago by a United States Senator, it was pointed out that the cost of maintaining the Government architectural offices, even under the now existing condition of giving most of the work, or at least all the important work, out to private practitioners, has cost a sum equal to six per cent (6%) on the appropriations for buildings this last year, or a sum of \$1,020,000 for \$17,000,000, of buildings; this is in addition to the fees paid private architects upon the same work, which would be about \$1,000,000.

It is also a fact that the City is paying for services rendered in this Bureau salaries far in excess of that paid for similar services in private architects' offices. This statement is made after a close personal investigation as to each person's qualifications and the salary being paid by the City, and that paid to the same persons when employed by private practitioners.

Three visits were paid to the Infirmary Building now being constructed on the Almshouse Tract, and though many complaints have been made regarding this building, your Committee is of the opinion that in all respects the work done is up to the standard and equal to the work being done on other buildings throughout the City erected by private parties.

Your Committee brought to the notice of the Works Board the matter of placing wooden floors in fireproof school buildings, which had not been originally contemplated, and all but one of the schools will be made to conform to this idea.

In the matter of delay in constructing buildings: The Infirmary at the Almshouse, costing under \$300,000, was started some time in November, 1908, and to-day, after fifteen months, is yet in the rough—no finished work has as yet been started. A building of this kind should be completed within one year. The Hall of Justice was started in April, 1909, very nearly a year ago, and to-day the steel frame is scarcely

completed. It is impossible to point to a single building handled by private parties where such a state of affairs exists. Your Committee are very much of the opinion that a large part of the reason for such delay is due to the inability of contractors getting the necessary plans and data from the Architect's Office—again bearing out our opinion that it were better to have given out such work to private practitioners.

Your Committee's attention was also called to a form of construction that has and is being used in all but nine (9) schools now being built, and called "Special Construction" for the want of a better name. This consists of a wooden frame, metal lathed and plastered in and outside, and called "Fireproof." The cost of this mode of construction is almost if not quite as much as a building built with a steel frame and masonry enclosure, and how such a type of building, as against the steel one, could have been approved of by the proper authorities is beyond comprehension. In the case of the "Bryant School," which is 77 x 158 feet in size, and two-story and basement, and 44 feet high, the cost is, without heating, about \$85,000. A school-house planned with a steel frame and masonry walls which is 80 x 125 feet in size, three-story and basement and 58 feet high, the cost is, without heating, also \$85,000.

It is the opinion of your Committee that the Bureau of Architecture, as it is now run—after the work now in course of construction is completed—should be abolished, and all new work for the City given out to private practitioners, under the direction and supervision of the Supervising Architect of the Board of Public Works.

In regard to the "Bureau of Inspection of Plans and Buildings" as it relates to private buildings, we find a not very satisfactory condition of affairs. The City exacts from the property-owner a certain fee to have his plans and specifications looked over and his building inspected during its construction. As to the extent to which a bureau of this character should go, in the examination of plans and specifications and the inspection of building construction, taking into consideration what might be the responsibility of the City in case of defective construction and planning, is not an easy matter to solve. One can gain some idea on the subject when we say that to properly make a set of plans and specifications for an ordinary house requires several weeks, and some months for a more than ordinary building. To expect one man to critically examine such plans and specifications, pass upon the same, and issue permits on some 418 applications in one month—the cost of buildings being \$2,236,427.00—also to supervise and instruct all the inspectors of buildings, is a physical impossibility.

The Chief Inspector, Mr. John P. Horgan, is a very efficient man; in fact of the seven inspectors in this bureau one might say

he is the only man fitted for the place, with a possible exception of one other—but the City should render some service to the property-owner when it collects in fees for this service in one month \$3060.00. More inspectors should be appointed and the work—at least in the "Fire Limits"—segregated in the following manner:

One inspector should be designated to attend to all complaints from the Fire Department which pertain to fire escapes, stand pipes, pipe casings and hose reels, and have practically nothing to do with the construction of a building. Then the building inspectors in the fire limits could devote their whole attention to the constructional part of a building.

There should be at least four (4) inspectors within the fire limits, one for complaints and three for construction—in that way the City would be returning some service for the fee it now exacts.

In the district outside of the fire limits the faulty construction work is narrowed down to very few items, and especially since the new Building Ordinance has been passed, limiting the height of frame buildings to forty feet, the necessary inspection consists of so little that it can easily be attended to without a larger force than at present.

After a thorough examination of the Building Inspectors your Committee desires to state very forcibly that the inspectors now in the fire limits, Thos. P. Saunders and N. F. Hatfield, are absolutely without ability for such positions; under examination they proved to be so ignorant of their duties and what was expected of them, that your Committee, without hesitation, recommends they be removed. In one instance a large and important building in the course of construction for some four or five months in the very heart of the financial district, had never been either seen or heard of by the Building Inspector, and it was impossible for this inspector to give your Committee the name of a single building, or owner of one now being constructed in the district. We also found two very large buildings in course of construction in this district where the applications, after having been passed by the Chief Inspector, lay in the office set aside for the inspector for some months, as follows:

One building application approved September 3, 1909, was taken out by the builders on December 7, 1909, during which time the building was in course of construction; another building where the application was approved November 5, 1909, and taken out by the builder January 8, 1910, showing conclusively that the inspectors make no attempt to look after the work in their districts. Such a state of affairs and neglect of duties, on the part of Building Inspectors having charge and authority over districts where nearly all the large and costly buildings of a city are being built, is unpardonable

and should be dealt with severely. Practically all these inspectors seem to think their office is somewhat of a joke and treat it as such. The Chief Inspector's duties require him to be on hand in his office all of the day, and he must pass on all of the plans, specifications and applications for all buildings erected in this City, attend to, and look over all complaints, answer all questions pertaining to Ordinances asked by owners, architects and builders, and interpret all Ordinances, etc., and he cannot be expected to watch over the inspectors except in a general way. Their duties are to see that the permits are taken out as soon as buildings are started, and that buildings are properly constructed, etc., etc. We therefore recommend that an assistant be appointed to help examine the plans and specifications, so that the Chief Inspector may, when necessary, attend to outside business when called upon, and that the office shall not be without some one in attendance during that time.

In the matter of the Building Ordinances—Your Committee would recommend that the Ordinance relating to theatre construction be amended, so that any building in which a theatre is placed should be entirely of Class "A" construction. At present it is possible to build one part of a building Class "A" and the balance any other construction, where the division between the two consists of openings shut off by so-called fireproof doors, and this part of the building containing the dressing-rooms and other things forming part of the theatre. It is well known that at critical times these fire doors and other such apparatus generally fail to work; and further:

Your Committee recommends to the Board of Supervisors that an amendment to Bill No. 1121, Ordinance 1008, known as the Building Law of the City and County of San Francisco, Section 227, in relation to the construction of awnings, shades and balconies, shall read as follows:

That no awnings, balcony or shade extending beyond a line of a building or over a sidewalk shall be used for advertising purposes, excepting that the firm or individual's name may be placed thereon, and made a part of said awning, and that no hanging signs fastened to said awning shall be placed thereon.

Regarding the matter of building materials and debris coming from the construction of new buildings, we would recommend that an Ordinance be passed compelling building contractors to keep the premises in front of a building being erected in passable condition. There is no question, but that the mixing of mortar can be done upon the premises within the building line, and no debris allowed to remain upon the street, the same to be carted away at once. An

Ordinance so enforced would work no hardship upon any one, and would help the keeping of the streets in proper order.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM MOOSER,
CLARENCE E. MUSTO.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY.

San Francisco, January 25, 1910.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—As chairman of the Committee on Fire Department and Department of Electricity, I make the following, my final report:

After numerous visits of our Committee to the Central Fire Alarm Station and conversations with Mr. Nixon, in charge of the Department, we desire to make a few suggestions which we think would be of great benefit to the City.

At the present time, the Central Fire Alarm Station is located on the south side of Fulton street, near Larkin street, in a Class "C" type of building, which was erected after the fire. No doubt it was as good as the city authorities could provide at that time, but now while the City is in a position to rebuild the different public buildings, it should not permit the Central Fire Alarm Station to be overlooked, as it is an important and necessary auxiliary in the operation of a municipality such as San Francisco.

The present quarters are extensive enough to house the different branches, but the class of building is not appropriate. Just think of a Central Fire Alarm Station being in a Class "C" building with great danger of destruction by fire. Imagine the position of this City in case there was a large fire and simultaneously the Central Fire Alarm Station burned! How could the alarm of fire be given?

The mechanism for transmitting the signals is of the poorest and cheapest class of construction. The board upon which the different apparatus are mounted is of wood, this alone being dangerous. The joists, floors and partitions are also of wood.

We would suggest that an adequate sum of money be provided in the next budget for the purchase of a lot in a more central location and of a sufficient size for a permanent fireproof building.

The building we propose would be of Class "A" construction, consisting of steel frame, reinforced with concrete and the exterior of either stone or terra cotta. The structure is to be isolated by being constructed

in the center of the lot, the remaining part of which is to be used as a park, thereby beautifying this section of the town.

In the basement is to be located the machine and repair shop, also the automobile garage for use of the department, the upper floors being used for the fire alarm station and offices. In this same structure the offices of the heads of departments for chief, marshal, etc., may be located and also headquarters for the Fire Commissioners. In this manner the department would be connected, so that immediate communication for transaction of business controlled by the Fire Department would be an easy matter.

The apparatus should be mounted on either marble or slate upon an iron frame, thus avoiding any danger of fire through contact or defective wiring. In other large cities, we understand that there are some very completely constructed fire alarm boards and systems, an example of one being in Cincinnati, and we would advise this City copying same.

We wish to make a few remarks on behalf of Mr. Nixon, in charge of this department. We do not think that the City could find a more proficient man adapted for the position. He not only understands this branch, but in addition, is a thorough business man, always looking to save the City any unnecessary expense and still maintaining a high standard.

This Committee also visited the Fire Department headquarters several times and has some suggestions to offer in the way of improving the system. More engines should be provided for the hilly section of the City, one at Pine and Taylor streets and another at Taylor and Jackson streets. This neighborhood is fast becoming covered with lofty frame buildings, constructed very close to one another, and consequently should have better fire protection.

We found Chief Shaughnessy at the head of the department, an efficient officer, careful to keep in touch with the different branches of the department. At one of our visits he outlined what he thought it was necessary for the City to have to improve the department, and he had a list of expenditures which no doubt he has applied for in the next budget, and which we hope the Finance Committee will allow.

The Corporation Yard at Stockton and Francisco streets is nearing completion, and we suppose it will be equipped in keeping with the structure, which in our judgment is faultless.

Respectfully submitted.

CLARENCE E. MUSTO, Chairman,
CHARLES SAMUELS,
MILTON GALE.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTIONS, COMMISSIONERS AND REGISTRAR.

San Francisco, Calif., January 21, 1910.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on the Department of Election Commissioners and Registrar herewith submit the following final report:

The offices of the Election Commissioners and Registrar of Voters are again permanently located in the old City Hall Building. The offices, supplies, books, records, papers, etc., we consider to be in a safe place and amply protected against fire.

We find the office of the Registrar conducted in a most satisfactory manner. Since the adoption of the Direct Primary law and the numerous Bond Elections, in addition to the regular elections, additional labors and expense have been added to the work of this department. During the last fiscal year five elections in all have been held and eleven since January 8, 1908, the day of appointment of the present Registrar of Voters; so it will be seen that the necessary work to be accomplished by this department is almost three times as much as formerly, and we herewith attach a statement of the financial status of the Department of Elections to January 17, 1910.

For the amount of work accomplished by the Registrar and his employees, the salaries paid in this department are very small. Not including the Registrar, whose salary is \$200 per month, there are eight (8) Deputies, one Storekeeper mechanic, one Stenographer at \$100 per month each, one Chief Clerk and one Chief Deputy at \$150 per month each.

It is a known fact that the entire office force of the Registrar when preparing to hold an election must work evenings, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, which are included in this department as working days, no extra pay being provided for by the Charter.

The day of election is, of course, fixed by law and cannot be changed and everything must be in readiness previous to that day.

We recommend, therefore, that the salary of the Registrar be increased to a sum adequate for the amount of work and services rendered. In former years the Registrar of Voters received \$300.00 per month, whereas now the salary is only \$200.00 per month and there is almost three times as much work being performed now than in former years.

In order to make the department self-sustaining to some degree a

charge should be made for the maps and indexes to the Register, which are now printed at a large expense and distributed without cost.

Respectfully submitted.

FRED SCHULTZ, Chairman,
CHAS. CAMPODONICO.
H. L. BACIGALUPI.

MEMO. FINANCIAL STATUS, DEPARTMENT OF ELECTIONS, JANUARY 17, 1910.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation 1909-10		\$125,000.00
Additional appropriation allowed by Board of Supervisors, account of Special Elec- tions, Dec. 30, '09, and Jan. 14, '10.....		29,805.00
		\$154,805.00

Expenditures to December 31, 1909:

Salaries, including election officers \$39,269.07		
General expenses	55,966.88	
Special Elections	3,287.60	98,523.55
Balance, December 31, 1909.....	56,281.45	
	\$154,805.00	\$154,805.00
Balance of appropriation, Jan. 1, 1910.....		56,281.45
Demands to January 17, 1910.....	2,988.72	
Salaries month of January, 1910.....	3,093.50	
Salaries election officers, Spec. elections....	18,000.00	
Rent of polling places.....	930.00	
Miscellaneous demands	45.00	
	\$ 25,057.22	
Balance of appropriation, Jan. 19, 1910....	31,224.23	
	\$ 56,281.45	\$ 56,281.45

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT; PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND READING-ROOMS; LAW LIBRARY.

San Francisco, California, January 25, 1910.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—The Committee upon Schools and Public Libraries begs to report regarding schools as follows:

We have visited a number of the public schools of the City and County of San Francisco, and among the matters we would especially call to your attention is that some of the new school buildings have not been supplied with the required fire escapes. This is a matter that should be given immediate attention. Upon investigating the cause as to why they were not so equipped, we are informed that they were built under an old bond issue and that the money allotted did not fully cover the expense of equipping the schools that are minus the same.

The only manner in which an extra appropriation can be gotten to supply this necessity, is through an appropriation from the Board of Supervisors.

We also noticed that some of the school class-rooms are overcrowded and would suggest that the Board of Education take up this matter with the Board of Public Works, to have extra classrooms placed in the yards of the schools that are so congested.

We would further suggest that the principal of a school be not compelled to instruct a class, as it is obvious that his time can be better employed in the supervision of the teachers and pupils, which cannot be effectually accomplished when the position of teacher and principal are combined.

We would also respectfully suggest that in some of the schools the lavatory accommodations be enlarged, as they are very inadequate, and the Board of Public Works should be requested to do something towards this end.

It is further suggested that the assembly room or hall of schools in each district be placed at the disposal of the Improvement Clubs belonging to such districts.

Your Committee of the School Department further suggests that all repairs in the School Department where the expense is not over \$50.00, be placed under its direct control, as under existing conditions all repairs must first be submitted to the Board of Public Works and they on investigation make the said repairs, thereby causing an unnecessary delay, whereas if these repairs were left in the direct control of the department it would save delay, inconvenience and expense.

On account of the growing population of this City and the loca-

tion of the site chosen for the new High School, we also recommend that another High School be established in the downtown section for the convenience of the children living east of Fillmore street, and embracing the North Beach section.

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. B. DUGGAN, Chairman.
HERMAN H. HENCKE.
WILLIAM MOOSER.

ADDITIONAL REPORT ON SCHOOLS, ETC.

We commend the present Civil Service System of appointing teachers through the medium of competitive examination, because it eliminates political or social "pull" and their pernicious influence as factors in the selection of teachers. The system is simple and has given splendid results. The system has attracted the attention of educators and has been adopted by other cities.

Construction of Schools.

Unnecessary, expensive and embarrassing delays in the construction of school buildings, working inconvenience and hardship upon pupils and teachers, are imposed upon the department; as instance, the extension of 240 days granted to one of the contractors for the building of the Hancock Grammar School. For an example in point,—the Yerba Buena Primary School, of an attractive and distinctive style of architecture, containing twelve classrooms each 32x26 feet, was constructed for \$55,000. The funds for this school were provided by the contributions of school children of the United States collected under the solicitation and supervision of Superintendent Roncovieri, together with an appropriation of the Board of Supervisors. There are being constructed buildings of the same number of rooms, of the type of the Madison School, at a cost of nearly \$100,000—nearly twice the money that was necessary to build the Yerba Buena School. The Yerba Buena School was built under the supervision of the Superintendent and Board of Education, who engaged the services of the architect. We recommend that the money derived from the sale of bonds be spent with more care and that school buildings be planned and constructed more economically.

The Superintendent of Schools, under Section 1543 of the Political Code, approves the plans for school houses in all school districts in other counties of this State. The Charter should be amended so that the Superintendent as well as the Board of Education, who understand best the school arrangement, should be called into counsel in planning and arranging buildings. Against the recommendations of the Superintend-

ent mistakes have been made in the construction of some of our new school buildings. Classrooms have been made too small (24x30 ft.) to accommodate the requisite number of pupils and give the required amount of air space.

Improper heating and ventilating apparatus are being placed in many of our school houses. The testimony of experts and the records of accidents demonstrate that steam boilers are not safe and especially so under such conditions as prevail in our schools. The cast iron boilers which have been installed in some schools are particularly dangerous, because should an explosion take place the boiler does not rip as in the case of steel, but flies to pieces. The danger is increased when men inexperienced with such machinery are put in charge of it. Again, the probable expense of operating these boilers is great, the cost of the fuel being not the only consideration. Men qualified to operate boilers will have to be employed. Janitors and janitresses, unless they possess lawful certificates authorizing them to operate steam boilers, should not be employed to do so.

Burnett Primary School.

The Burnett Primary School building situated on 14th avenue (South) and L street is old and unsafe, having been condemned by the authorities twelve years ago and occasionally since. We recommend that a special appropriation be made for the construction of a suitable building to accommodate the primary children of this rapidly growing section of this City.

Medical Inspection of Schools.

The Board of Health during the past year examined 10,300 public school children and found over 50% of them with physical defects that can be remedied, and which for the welfare of the children and the community, should be remedied. Dr. Bricca, Medical Inspector of Schools, aided by trained school nurses, conducted this inspection and treated successfully 2441 cases, and in addition vaccinated 2560 children. We recommend the continuance and extension of this medical school inspection, examination and treatment and school nurse co-operation, as it is a great blessing, promoting the physical improvement of our school children and the welfare of the community.

Public School Swimming Baths.

We endorse the recommendation of the Superintendent to establish and maintain public school swimming baths as factors of health and of physical development and the acquisition of the most useful art of swimming. Millions of dollars are spent annually for the intellectual train-

ing of our youth while for their physical well-being practically nothing is being done.

JOSEPH B. DUGGAN, Chairman.
HERMAN H. HENCKE.

SUPERIOR COURTS, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, CITY ATTORNEY AND JUSTICES' COURTS.

January 20, 1910.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—In making our final report we recommend that adequate quarters should be provided at the earliest possible date for the proper preservation and protection of all legal documents, together with necessary office space to transact the large volume of business constantly demanded from the District Attorney's office.

The system of bookkeeping in the Justices' Clerk's office is a poor one, and we, therefore, recommend that a more practical and business-like method be installed. In relation to this we refer to the report of the Sub-Committee on the Chief Clerk of that Court.

As it is the policy of the Grand Jury to commend efficiency wherever it appears we deem it just that the name of Justice William H. Smith, Jr., be mentioned for his strict observance to duty.

Attached hereto are reports under separate dates, as to conditions at the time. Whenever practicable the Committee have made suggestions for the improvement of methods in the offices herein referred to.

Ever since the fire the entire City Government has been greatly handicapped for proper headquarters and office facilities. It is, therefore, urgent and we do hereby recommend that every effort should be made for the early restoration of the City Hall, so that the different departments of the City Government be all under one roof.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. DEANE, Chairman.
H. L. BACIGALUPI.
LUKE FAY.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Monday, May 24, 1909.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—On the day and date above mentioned, Grand Jurors Bacigalupi and Deane investigated the methods of the District Attorney

in the conduct of his office, and herewith attach a communication from that official, showing in detail the system exercised in his office and, also, a statement as to the expense necessary for its maintenance.

We find, as is the case in many of the other County offices, very little protection for valuable and important legal papers against fire, and also, a scarcity of office space, and would recommend that steps be taken to remedy these defects; particularly in the District Attorney's office, as we are given to understand it will be several years before this office will again be installed in the City Hall building. We find the system in vogue by this official to be thoroughly systematic in every particular, and particularly in the matter of requisitions. Vouchers are filed for each and every item of expense and stubs show that every requisition sent out for supplies, etc., to the Board of Supervisors is executed and issued in triplicate; true and exact records of each and every commitment are kept, showing a brief history in each case.

We find that all records shown us of the District Attorney's office, containing official history of all felonious crimes, were completely destroyed by the fire of 1906, but the records since the fire of 1906 have been kept in the systematic manner herein referred to.

We were told that the number of cases prosecuted by the District Attorney, during the fiscal year 1908 and 1909 was 964, as against 895, being the highest number for any previous year in the history of the office. The fiscal year 1908 and 1909 demanded a special appropriation of \$70,000.00, of which \$50,000.00 have already been expended in defraying the expenses of the Special Agent, William J. Burns and his assistants; a full description of which may be found in the communication addressed to Chairman J. Deane from the District Attorney's office.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. DEANE, Chairman.

H. L. BACIGALUPI.

LUKE FAY.

NOTE:—The communication referred to in this report is dated August 2, 1909, and is signed by Al. McCabe. The paper is informal in its nature, and, with other documents deposited by the Grand Jury, may be seen at the office of the County Clerk.

Supplemental Report to the Final Report of Committee of Grand Jury on Superior Court, Justices' Courts, District Attorney's Office and City Attorney's Office.

Feb. 3, 1910.

Since making a final report under date of January 20, 1910, the office of District Attorney having been transferred from William H. Langdon to Charles M. Fickert, your Committee submits the attached letter from Charles M. Fickert, regarding papers and legal documents bearing on the graft prosecution, which were turned over by the former

District Attorney to his keeping, showing that many of the important papers are missing.

We therefore consider this letter an important part of our report as a matter of reference, should the question ever arise as to the condition in which District Attorney Langdon left his office when the new District Attorney took his place.

In verification of this letter, the Committee waited upon Mr. Fickert, and he showed us that a number of these papers were missing.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. DEANE, Chairman.

H. L. BACIGALUPI.

LUKE FAY.

San Francisco, Cal., January 28, 1910.

Honorable J. J. Deane, Chairman Committee of Grand Jury on Superior Court, Justice Court, District Attorney's Office and City Attorney's Office.

Dear Sir:—

Your Committee, which visited the District Attorney's office on the 26th inst., requested me to furnish you a memorandum stating what papers were left in this office by former administration, bearing on the so-called "Graft Prosecutions," which papers were examined by you.

The foreman of the Grand Jury and yourself also witnessed the turning over of the office of District Attorney and these papers to me by the former District Attorney at the time I took office at 12 o'clock noon, January 8, 1910.

There were turned over to me 1582 pages of what are termed "Shadow Reports," which are reports of daily operations of special agents R. H. Perry, R. J. Kelly, D. F. Cecil, R. Spaulding, D. McCarthy and G. Spaulding. These reports mentioned the shadowing of some individual jurors, witnesses, private detectives and other persons, but there is nothing showing that these investigations secured any evidence that could be of any importance in any action now pending and it is apparently all work of minor importance.

There is nothing to show the result of the work done by William J. Burns and there is nothing to show that any evidence was secured by Special Agents Wm. Bettrice, W. A. Conneau, Jas. Compton, M. L. Doyle, Lawrence Gold, R. M. Hamlin, J. G. Lawlor, C. F. Oliver, Sr., C. F. Oliver, Jr., E. A. Platt, W. H. Russell, R. C. Schindler, W. S. Schindler, C. P. Stanton, W. H. Street, S. G. Whitney, E. J. Wiscotchill, R. J. Burns, J. F. McCarthy, Wm. Bottiell, P. D. Code, J. McLaughlin, F. Neary, E. A. Platt, Andrew J. Rohan, Alfred Bircher, and Wm. Otts, except a package of 1026 pages containing reports on jurors who might

be drawn in these cases. These reports are also of no value to me. They contain the result of interviews of special agents with these men, their neighbors and acquaintances, showing their views of the prosecution, their manner of life, social and financial conditions and political ideas.

I have been given no reports that would show the result of the work accomplished by William J. Burns or other special agents, and have nothing to show what was the purpose of these reports or what use they might serve.

I have been given nothing that would show that any evidence was secured by these investigations and they do not apparently have any importance at all. If any investigation resulted in the securing of evidence of importance, the same has not been called to my attention.

To sum up the large majority of the data, reports and papers that must have been prepared by the thirty-three special agents employed during the last two years has not been delivered to me, and there has only been delivered to me some reports concerning the shadowing of some persons, which reports are absolutely of no value.

In order to know what has been done in the various cases that have gone to trial, I had to secure the records from the courts.

I have not received any transcript of testimony taken before the Grand Jury in the so-called "Trolley" cases, and I am informed that this testimony was not taken down by a stenographer.

There was a special sum of \$70,000 appropriated to cover the expenses of these special agents and of that amount there has been spent the sum of \$65,407.28.

From the investigations had in Court, it appears that James L. Gallagher, the main witness for the Prosecution, left the State with the consent and knowledge of William J. Burns.

Very respectfully,

C. W. FICKERT, District Attorney.

Resolution of Grand Jury.

Grand Jury Rooms,

Mills Building, San Francisco, February 16, 1910.

The Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, having listened to the statement of former District Attorney Langdon under examination by District Attorney Fickert, desire to state that we believe that Mr. Langdon has turned over to Mr. Fickert all the property of the District Attorney's office which ever came into his possession.

We believe that Mr. Langdon has not removed from the District Attorney's office any papers or other property which should properly have been turned over to his successor in office.

In justice to Mr. Langdon, we desire also to state that he came before us of his own accord and requested to be sworn and to testify in regard to the above matters, no accusation having been made by Mr. Fickert against Mr. Langdon.

WALTER A. SCOTT, Foreman.

WILLIAM MOOSER, Secretary.

JUSTICES' CLERK'S OFFICE.

Monday, November 15, 1909.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—An investigation of the Justices' Clerk's office was this day made by Jurors Bacigalupi and Deane, members of the Committee above referred to.

We find the office located in the Grant Building, at the corner of 7th and Market streets, to be in a very cramped and crowded condition and totally inadequate as to office space and the number of clerks for the large volume of business transacted. We would, therefore, recommend that these conditions be remedied at the earliest possible moment.

Attached hereto is a letter from the Chief Clerk of the Justices' Court, pertaining to the conditions above mentioned and, also, specifying the provisions made by the Charter as to salary.

Your Committee were not at all pleased with the method now used in keeping the cash accounts of this office and would recommend that an entire new system be adopted, by which at a moment's notice the Chief Clerk or his deputies would be enabled to make a full and complete report as to the amount of cash on hand and any, and all particulars pertaining to the business of his office. The methods now in use are particularly lacking in this respect.

Any and all complaints made in reference to the conduct of the Justices in the exercise of their duties, have always met the prompt attention of this Committee, by requesting the Justice complained of to appear before us, outlining to him the nature of the complaints and asking him to avoid future criticisms of this nature. The results of such procedure have thus far been favorable.

Complaints received by the Committee regarding the Chief Clerk of the Justices' Courts were treated in a similar manner.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. DEANE, Chairman.

H. L. BACIGALUPI.

LUKE FAY.

San Francisco, Cal., November 16, 1909.

John J. Deane, Esq., Member of the Grand Jury, City,

My Dear John:—

Regret that I was not in yesterday afternoon when you and Mr. Bacigalupi called, as I understand there was some further information you desired that my deputy was unable to give you.

In regard to the moneys received by the Justices' Clerk on special deposit, will state that the Code of Civil Procedure requires that said money to be kept on hand, subject to the order of Court.

For my own protection, I deposit in the bank, and put a check in the safe payable to the Justices' Clerk, as a matter of protection to my bondsmen in case of my death.

In regard to the salaries of the deputies in this office, I will say that the salaries are fixed by statute at \$10,800.00, but the Charter makes provision for but \$8,400.00, and as the Board of Supervisors from year to year have refused to allow me the statutory amount in their Budget, the deputies have accepted their positions with the understanding that the salaries would be, Chief Deputy, \$1,800.00 per year, First Deputy, \$1,500.00; Second Deputy, \$1,200.00; Messenger, \$900.00; this leaves blank the position of Cashier, which is provided for by Statute at \$1800.00.

I will add that we are very much in need of the extra help that the Statute allows us as the work of this busy department is done by four men. We have filed since the fire of April, 1906, nearly thirty thousand new suits, and restored nearly two thousand cases that were destroyed in the fire. Thus you will see that the amount of work we have done is on a par with that of the County Clerk's office, which has filed about 26,000 suits, including restored records.

The accommodations of the office are, as you probably noticed, entirely inadequate for the amount of work we have to do, but we have been patiently waiting in hope that proper quarters may some day be assigned to this department.

Trusting that this information will cover the points you had in mind, believe me, sincerely yours,

GEO. S. McCOMB, Justices' Clerk.

NOTE:—Owing to further information received subsequent to the presentation of the above report, a sub-committee on the "Chief Clerk of the Justices' Courts" was appointed, the report of which follows:

SUB-COMMITTEE ON CHIEF CLERK OF THE JUSTICES' COURTS.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—Your Sub-Committee begs to submit a report summarizing the results of the investigation of the office of Justices' Clerk held by George McComb.

We find that he has conducted the duties of his office in utter disregard of the laws and of the rights of litigants, and that particular charges against him are the mismanagement of the funds entrusted to him in his official capacity.

Most of the moneys paid into his office are required by the Charter to be deposited daily by him with the City Treasurer, and of these moneys he has kept an accurate account, and it is possible to check the same. Any failure on his part to make such deposits would readily be disclosed, and there is but little opportunity for the manipulation of such funds. But in addition to the moneys paid to him as fees for official services and which belong to the City, it frequently happens that moneys are paid into Court, such as a tender of money from one litigant to another, or money paid in lieu of an attachment. These moneys do not belong to the City, but are to be held to await the outcome of the litigation, and are to be paid to the successful party in the litigation. These moneys are, when they are deposited with the Court, required to be held in the custody of the Justices' Clerk, and they constitute a fund which is called the "Special Deposit Fund."

With respect to these Special Deposit moneys our investigation has disclosed a state of affairs which to say the least is gross carelessness. Mr. McComb has apparently maintained no system with respect to the same by which any person other than himself could ever ascertain how much money is in such fund. On the contrary, Mr. McComb himself has admitted that for a long period of time, practically from the time of the fire and earthquake up to the commencement of the investigation, he himself could not state how much money was his own private money and how much money belonged to the funds thus entrusted to him in his official capacity. Our investigation showed conclusively that he has during that period intermingled his private moneys with such public moneys, without regard to the rights of litigants, and has drawn upon that fund indiscriminately to meet his own private demands as well as those of the parties to whom the same belonged, without being able to determine whether the particular moneys used were his own moneys or the moneys entrusted to him. In this fund, he would deposit what he claims to be his private moneys, as well as the money belonging to the litigants and deposited with him by them. He at no time gave any

account of such fund to any person, but on the contrary, kept his account of the fund in such a condition that no person could ever ascertain how much there should be on hand in such fund. When money was deposited with him, he would enter the deposit in the particular office docket under the case to which the same related and as there are many of such dockets and so many cases filed in that office, the result would be that it would take months of time to ascertain from the dockets just how much money had been deposited with him. But when we came to examine his method of keeping accounts to show how much of those moneys were actually on hand, we found that the method adopted by him was calculated to conceal the condition of the account, and not to exhibit it.

In the first place, some of the moneys he would deposit in bank, and others of the moneys he claims he would keep on hand in his office safe, but his explanation of the reasons why he did so are wholly unsatisfactory, and tend to confuse rather than explain. He stated on his examination that he would keep three to four hundred dollars in his safe, and occasionally as high as seven hundred dollars, for the purpose of meeting unexpected demands that might be made on the funds by any of the persons entitled to the same. But in the first place his experience had shown, as disclosed by his testimony, that the demands that would be made against the fund were infrequent, and that under no circumstances was he required to carry on hand for that purpose more than two hundred dollars, the demands against the funds not being made on an average more than two or three times per month; so that, therefore, he does not explain the necessity of his claim that he always had to have on hand in his safe in the office four hundred dollars, or any more than two hundred dollars. And in the second place, his explanation does not support his claim, because in a large number of cases he would pay the claims of the litigants against the funds by check on his private account in the bank, and accordingly, as he did do in so many cases, there was no reason why he could not have adopted a uniform system of paying all demands against the fund by check. Had he done so, there would have been some means of ascertaining exactly how much of the public moneys thus entrusted to him were on hand at all times. But under the system adopted by him, there is afforded opportunity of using any of these public funds for private purposes without such fact being disclosed by an examination. Under the system employed by him, whenever it appears that there is not enough money in bank to meet the payment of the aggregate of these public moneys in the Clerk's custody, it could very readily be said that the balance of the money belonging to the fund was in his safe in the office, and no one but the person having charge of same could prove the contrary, and in this case the testimony shows that Mr. McComb alone had access to the

safe and never kept any account showing how much money was on hand in the safe.

As his explanation of the reason why he kept any money of this fund in the safe is wholly inadequate, and as the reasons given by him are contradicted by his adoption of another system for the deposit in the bank of part of some of those moneys, without any reason whatsoever why part of the moneys was kept in one place and disposed of by check and the other part of it was kept in another place and paid out by him in coin, we are forced to the conclusion that he did not give the real reasons as to why he managed the fund in this manner. In this connection, the testimony also shows that after the fire of 1906, McComb made a deposit of Fifteen Hundred Dollars in bank and shortly afterwards drew by check from the bank Twelve Hundred Dollars, which he claims he deposited in a safe deposit box. He acknowledges that considerable of this money was part of the special deposit moneys, but cannot say how much of the same was his own and how much of it was part of the special deposit fund. Besides, he can give no account of the manner in which this money has been paid out by him, and he admits that he has no receipts or other memoranda to show to whom the same was paid or when it was paid. The condition of the Special Deposit Account is also more effectually concealed by the fact that Mr. McComb has not been able to produce a number of receipt books showing special deposits, claiming that the same have been lost or disappeared.

All of the matters above stated are corroborated by the fact that we have discovered at least two instances in which money should have been deposited by him with the Treasurer, on the day of the receipt by him of the same, but which for unexplained reasons he did not deposit. In one case, the Court imposed a fine of Twenty-five Dollars on a party, but instead of depositing the same when received with the City Treasurer, as he did with other public moneys he kept it for three days, before depositing the same. And in a subsequent case, the Court imposed a fine of Twenty-five Dollars on another party, which was paid to the Justices' Clerk in the month of April, 1909, but notwithstanding the fact that the law requires that money to be deposited with the Treasurer on the day received, as it was public money and not a mere deposit to be kept in the custody of the Clerk, for some reason which he could not explain, Mr. McComb did not deposit the money with the Treasurer until sometime in the month of September, 1909—about five months after, and what he did with the money in the meantime, it is impossible to ascertain. In our judgment, however, the fact that he did not deposit the same immediately constitutes a clear violation of the law and we are also of the opinion that he violated the law in the management of the special deposit fund, for as he himself acknowledged to us, whenever he drew upon that fund for his own private purposes he

had no means of ascertaining and did not know whether the particular moneys used were his own moneys or moneys deposited in his custody in his official capacity.

In other respects, also, his administration of the office has been extremely unsatisfactory.

He has given but little personal attention to his duties, but on the contrary has spent a large portion of the time for which the City has been paying him a salary, outside of his office and in matters not connected in any manner with his public duties, and yet notwithstanding the fact that he has so neglected his own duties, he has made a request that he be given additional assistance, on the ground that his office force is not sufficient to carry on the work of the office, though the testimony shows considerable of his time is spent in saloons.

We also find that shortly after the fire of 1906, when he held this office under his term preceding his present term, he attempted to induce the subordinate clerks in the office to work for a reduced salary, not, however, to give the City the benefit of the reduction, but for the purpose of having the clerks receipt for full salary allowed by law and paying over to him the difference between the amount paid by the City and the amount to which he sought to reduce their salaries. We are advised, however, by the District Attorney, that the time to proceed against Mr. McComb for this violation of his duties and of the law has expired by reason of the fact that he has since been re-appointed to the office for another term.

Finally, we are advised that the Justices' Clerk must be a resident of this City and County and that he is not entitled to hold office unless he is such resident. The testimony shows that Mr. McComb and his family have resided for the last three years in Berkeley, but that for the purpose of maintaining a residence here, he has registered from the home of a relative in this City, but he has at no time lived there, and according to his own testimony has not slept there more than twenty-four times during the three years. We do not consider that he has established or maintained any residence here and that therefore he has lost his right to the office.

In conclusion, we would say it would take a much longer time to investigate his administration of the office than we have given it, as the investigation of his office was undertaken only the latter part of our term, owing to the fact that the committee has so many other offices to investigate, but we are of the opinion that the facts which we have stated are sufficient to base a proceeding to remove him from office and we recommend that such proceeding should be instituted by the District Attorney.

We further recommend that experts be employed for the purpose

of making a fuller and more thorough investigation of that office than we have been able to make in the limited time allowed us.

We further recommend that in any event a new system of keeping the accounts of the Special Deposit Fund, be hereafter adopted, namely, that all moneys received by the Clerk for that fund be deposited in bank in the name of the Justices' Clerk, and that a cash account thereof be kept accessible at any time to the public so that any person may ascertain at all times just how much of these deposits are on hand and showing the dates when the items of the same have been received or paid out, so that hereafter there may be no opportunity of using such funds for private purposes.

We further recommend that all books and papers turned over to us for this investigation, be delivered to the District Attorney, who shall give us his receipt for the same, which books and papers are to be used by him for evidence.

Respectfully submitted.

H. L. BACIGALUPI. Chairman.

LUKE FAY.

PATRICK HEALY.

POLICE AND POLICE COURTS.

San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 24, 1910.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury, City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—Your Police Committee, after its investigation into the affairs and conditions of the Police Department and Police Courts of the City and County of San Francisco, beg leave to report as follows:

After the appointment by the foreman, the committee organized and visited the various offices and branches of the department, in order to gain some familiarity with the conditions that existed.

I take pleasure in appending hereto the report of Mr. John J. Deane on the Property Clerk's office, and we would particularly emphasize that the office is managed in excellent shape, that the records are up to date and kept in a very satisfactory manner; but that the property in charge of this department is now housed principally in the basement of the present Hall of Justice, on Eddy street, a very unsafe and unsatisfactory place in which to keep valuable articles, or important evidence. Were it not for the fact that the new Hall of Justice is in construction, we should recommend the immediate removal of the Property Clerk's store-room to safer quarters.

We recommend that it should be made a rule of the department to advertise, in the daily press, the finding of such articles as are reported, or brought to the department; such articles to be returned to the owner upon proper identification, and upon the payment of the advertising and a nominal charge for caretaking.

We also examined into the work of the Deputy County Clerk's office attached to the Police Courts, and found that the work is in charge of an efficient officer, but unfortunately the records of the department are not kept in fire- or burglar-proof receptacles. They are now simply stuck away in open pigeon holes, easily accessible to any maurader who might gain access, and, in the present quarters, always exposed to the danger of fire.

Inasmuch as these records are frequently the only records or evidence of cases that are being tried, it is clear that a safer place for their keeping should at once be obtained.

The License Department.

Is in charge of very efficient men, and the records of this department are now kept in a thoroughly up-to-date and reliable manner. It used to be the practice in this department to enter the dates of expirations of licenses in pencil in what is termed the Street-Book. This practice is now done away with.

The attention of the Grand Jury was drawn to the fact that the office of Secretary of the Police Commission and the position of Chief License Clerk are occupied by one and the same person, who receives a salary of \$200.00 a month for the total work performed. This, it is claimed, is against the provisions of the Charter. This may be so technically. We take the opportunity, however, to state that it is decidedly a very practical and resultful arrangement, by which the City was heretofore able to engage the services of a most competent person, namely, Mr. C. F. Skelley, whose work was well done, and in the opinion of your committee was worth more than the salary of \$200.00 per month, and if this work is to be hereafter performed by two separate persons, it will simply mean a greater expense to the city, without any increased efficiency, and without any better results. We recommend a Charter amendment, reorganizing the department in this particular matter, unless, in the opinion of the City Attorney, to whose attention the present condition has been called on account of the apparent violation of the Charter, such action should be unnecessary.

Police Stations.

After the fire a number of police stations were established in temporary quarters, and several of the stations are still housed

therein. With the growth of the city in certain directions, those quarters are found to be insufficient, either in their size or in their arrangement. In a number of the stations there is not sufficient locker-room for the police officers.

We recommend that Station Houses should hereafter be built according to a uniform and modern plan, similar to the Bush Street Station, which appears to be thoroughly up-to-date in its arrangements.

Police Force.

The present police force is entirely inadequate to the present status of the population of our City. The Charter provides that one police officer may be employed for each five hundred inhabitants. A recommendation of the Chief of Police to the Board of Supervisors in 1909, to increase the police force by a sufficient number of men, did not receive the consideration which, in our opinion, it deserved. We recommend that the police force should be increased by at least one hundred and fifty patrolmen. The spreading of the City in the outlying districts, as well as the present impossibility to properly patrol the residence sections of the City, make such an increase absolutely imperative.

We found that during the past year, particularly in the Western Addition, the streets were very poorly policed; so that owing to the limited number of officers, it became necessary to assign extraordinarily long beats to individual patrolmen. It is an open question if the escape of some of the brutal criminals who have lately terrorized the City, is not due to this fact alone. It must be borne in mind that only one-third of the force is at work at any one time, inasmuch as the day is divided into three eight-hour shifts, in which the men change place, so that if the City really had a force of one thousand men there would only be about three hundred engaged in police duty during every eight-hour period, while the number actually on patrol duty would be only about two hundred and twenty-five.

We find the appearance and the character of the men to be eminently satisfactory. Since Chief Cook is in office the whole force seem to be impressed with a splendid sense of discipline, and those whom we have observed seem to live up to the requirements of the department, which demands that they be civil toward all citizens, and always attentive to their duties, and there is no longer in the public mind the taint of graft attaching to the police force under previous regimes. A certain class of unfortunates who formerly considered themselves the legitimate prey of bribe-taking police, would now be afraid to offer a bribe to officers of the department.

The total strength of the uniformed force of the Police Department at the present time is 845 members, exclusive of 26 patrol drivers, three police matrons, three telephone operators, three engineers, one police surgeon, one stenographer, four commissioners, one secretary, one secretary to the Police Relief and Pension Fund, one cook and two hostlers. These are divided into nine districts as follows:

Police District No. 1—Central Station. Total strength.....	140
Police District No. 2—Southern Station. Total strength.....	109
Police District No. 3—Harbor Station. Total strength.....	66
Police District No. 4—Mission Station. Total strength.....	119
Police District No. 5—Bush St. Station. Total strength.....	148
Police District No. 6—Park Station. Total Strength.....	76
Police District No. 7—O'Farrell St. Total strength.....	59
Police District No. 8—Ingleside Station. Total strength.....	55
Police District No. 9—Potrero Station. Total strength.....	47
Detective Sergeants	25
Captain of Detectives.....	1
Total	845

Recapitulation.

Captains	8
Lieutenants	14
Sergeants	48
Detective Sergeants	25
Corporals	30
Patrolmen	720
Total	845

The number of arrests made each month during the year ending December 31, 1909, is as follows:

January	3056
February	3243
March	3303
April	2672
May	2547
June	2066
July	2392
August	2415
September	2590
October	2503

November	2446
December	2848

The appropriations and proportions expended therefrom were, according to a statement under date of January 20, 1910, as follows:

Appropriations for Salaries Police Department, Fiscal Year 1909-10.

Salaries, police force.....	\$1,275,088.00
Salaries, 3 telephone operators at \$780...	2,340.00
Salaries, 3 matrons at \$780.....	2,340.00
Salaries, 3 engineers at \$1,500.....	4,500.00
Salaries, 30 additional patrolmen at \$1,464	43,920.00

Total appropriation	\$1,328,188.00
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Drawn from Salary Fund First Half of Fiscal Year.

Salaries, July, 1909.....	\$ 110,419.86
Salaries, August, 1909.....	110,380.70
Salaries, September, 1909.....	110,573.33
Salaries, October, 1909.....	110,543.33
Salaries, November, 1909.....	111,179.33
Salaries, December, 1909.....	110,715.73

Total drawn to December 31, 1909...	663,812.28
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Balance in salary fund Dec. 31, 1909	\$ 664,437.72
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Monthly appropriation one-twelfth of annual appropriation, \$1,328,188.00.....\$ 110,682.33 1-3

Appropriation for 6 months.....	664,094.00
Drawn for 6 months ending Dec. 31, 1909	663,812.28

Balance to credit of fund end of year Dec. 31, 1909	\$ 281.72
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Maintenance Police Patrol and Mounted Police.

Appropriations	\$ 40,000.00
Drawn to date.....	18,455.00

Balance	\$ 21,545.00
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Subsistence of Prisoners.

Appropriation	\$ 7,000.00	
Drawn to date.....	2,428.10	
Balance		\$ 4,571.90

Maintenance of Police Launch.

Appropriation	\$ 2,000.00	
Drawn to date.....	509.07	
Balance		\$ 1,490.93

Maintenance of Automobiles.

Appropriation	\$ 2,500.00	
Drawn to date.....	1,865.21	
Balance		\$ 634.79

Photographic Supplies, Laundry and Fuel.

Appropriation	\$ 1,500.00	
Drawn to date.....	989.76	
Balance		\$ 510.25

Contingent Fund Appropriation.

Appropriation	\$ 8,000.00	
Drawn to date.....	4,000.00	
Balance		\$ 4,000.00

We must take this opportunity to say that the present Chief of Police, Jesse Cook, is a most capable and efficient official, under whose guidance the department has been free from scandal, and become imbued with a fine spirit of discipline and dignity. His firmness of character, his integrity, and his absolute fairness make him an ideal Chief, and have gained for him the respect and admiration, not alone of his subordinates and of this committee, but of our citizens generally.

The Detective Department.

In charge of Captain Anderson, is in equally trustworthy hands. Captain Anderson is a man of high character, whose integrity and earnestness of purpose are unquestioned, and who is loyally supported by the men under him. The Identification Bureau of this department is in splendid condition. The records of the department are very complete and valuable, and we commend the officers in charge of it.

City Prison.

The condition of the present City Prison is quite unsatisfactory. At the present time the City Prison is located in the building now used as the Hall of Justice, on Eddy street.

It is entirely inadequate, both in size and in accommodations, for the care and the safe-keeping of prisoners. It is poorly ventilated and poorly lighted. The cells are too small, and although we found the officers in charge making every effort to keep it clean, it seems to be almost impossible to make it so.

While the cells would be sufficiently large for one or two prisoners, frequently they contain four, five or six prisoners, and they are entirely inadequate to house such a number. Nor is it good policy, both from a reformatory point of view, as well as from a view point of punishment, to let such a condition exist.

We are well aware of the fact that a new Hall of Justice, with a new City Prison, is being built; yet we feel it our duty to point out the conditions that are now existing.

We have no criticism to make of the officers and members of the force who were detailed during the year in charge of the City Prison. We found them to be fully alive to their duties, and must particularly praise the work performed at the booking desk.

After due consideration the committee recommends that the salary of the Chief of Police should be raised to \$6000.00 per annum, and that of the Captain of Detectives to \$4000.00 per annum, and that the secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners should receive a salary of \$200.00 a month, and to his duties should be added those of a Chief License Clerk.

We furthermore recommend that the Chief of Police should always be a member of and chosen from the Police Department.

We believe that the adoption of a Charter Amendment making these changes would contribute in a great measure toward an exceptionally high efficiency of our Police Department. The possibility for each new patrolman to eventually be promoted under a merit system to the highest rank in the department, with a salary com-

mensurate with the responsibility involved, should certainly encourage each member of the department in the exercise of his full duty. It is a small premium put on valor and efficiency, for it cannot be denied that the men who guard the life and property of our citizens often do so at peril and risk of their own, and the adoption of our recommendations in this regard would mean a great deal, not only to every man within the department, but the results would be beneficial to every citizen.

We also recommend that there should be a Lieutenant of Detectives, with an annual salary of say \$3,000.00. Under the present arrangement, in the absence of the Captain of Detectives, a Sergeant is by him designated to take charge of the office. We believe that the discipline and efficiency of the department would be materially increased by the creation of the new office of Lieutenant of Detectives.

Police Courts.

The Committee investigated many complaints about the Police Courts. Some of these complaints could not be taken up by this Committee, because the complaints did not show any further basis than dissatisfaction with the judgment of the Court.

Serious complaints have been made as to the dilatory methods pursued in some of the Courts, and it has been urged that frequent and unnecessary continuances are granted in many cases, thus delaying their trial and final adjudication. It has been stated that the Judges knowingly lend themselves to such tactics, the object being to wear out witnesses, and to finally dispose of the case by a dismissal of the complaint. We must, indeed, report that the methods of the Police Courts are too slow. Trials are not expedited as speedily as the Charter demands. Other Charter requirements are also neglected, and the Judges do not demand the filing of affidavits showing good cause for continuances.

We also state that better care should be exercised by them in the acceptance of bondsmen for bail. We call particular attention to the nefarious bail and bail-bond business, as it exists here. This business seems to be particularly favored by the actions of some of the Judges, who treat well-known criminals and chronic offenders with the utmost leniency. In the case of notorious pickpockets and bunco men, whose jail record must be well known to the Judges, bail is often set at very low figures, and the escape of a number of criminals has been made possible by this very fact.

Too little attention appears to be given by the Court to the testimony of arresting officers, and entirely too little importance is attached to the chronic recurrence of the criminal habit in the same individual.

It is claimed by some that the Courts should be an institution for the correction of the individual, but we are of the opinion that in the case of incorrigible offenders and chronic crooks, the Courts should mete out enough punishment to such individuals to guard the community against them. It would seem as if there were a well organized gang protecting such people, and as if they work in dark and invisible paths leading right up to the Judge's bench.

It has been urged that the salaries paid the Police Judges are not sufficiently high. We believe in the payment of ample salaries, commensurate with the amount of work and the responsibility and expert knowledge which is required. However, in view of the fact that the Police Judges apparently devote only a few hours each day to their work, we believe that they are well paid, and we have no hesitancy in saying that justice would be expedited materially, and great good could be accomplished, if the Courts would extend their sessions into more working hours than they now occupy.

A previous recommendation made by this Committee, suggesting a Charter Amendment providing for the appointment of the Police Judges, rather than their election, has been acted upon favorably by the whole Grand Jury.

We have also found in our investigation that owing to the technicalities of certain ordinances it has been impossible to obtain convictions in Police Courts, particularly against a certain class of bunco men, and we would urge the Board of Supervisors to use the utmost diligence in the adoption of new police ordinances so that flimsy technicalities in such ordinances do not emasculate and nullify all of the intended ordinance, as occurred in the case of an ordinance passed by a previous Board, regulating the business of telling fortunes, etc. The Grand Jury adopted our recommendation to the Board of Supervisors to correct the particular ordinance just mentioned, and we refer to our previous report on that subject.

Pawnshops and Loan Offices.

Your Committee has been in communication with the officials of other large cities, in order to gain some information as to the conduct of pawnshops and loan offices. The last Legislature legalized an interest charge of 5 per cent per month. Such action must surely be astounding to any intelligent citizen. In all enlightened communities it has been a sign of cultural progress when the weaker and more unfortunate element of the community was protected, either in sickness or in poverty, just as now every modern city and every government takes care of the indigent and of the sick. So do European governments and cities make it possible to those who are

in dire circumstances to find means to bridge over temporary difficulties, by enabling them to obtain money against security, at a reasonable rate of interest. In almost every large city in Europe to-day the pawn and loan business is done by, or in connection with, the government.

In Illinois an act was passed by the Legislature giving charters to State Pawnors' Associations. These associations were organized to combat the evil of usury and loan sharks. An examination of their reports shows that they were authorized at first to charge a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, but after an existence of only a very short time, they found it possible, recently, to reduce their interest charge to 1 per cent per month, which covers a dividend to the stockholders, and the cost of caretaking and of insurance of the articles hypothecated. These organizations are frequently managed by high-minded men, who have become prominent in public life, and who represent the best element in the community. Compare such conditions with the conditions existing here, and with the act of our last State Legislature! We strongly recommend that through the proper authorities steps be taken to have that act of the Legislature corrected or amended. We also recommend that the City should establish a public loan house, and that if necessary, the Charter should even be amended, in order to make this possible.

At the present time funds from the Treasury are loaned to banks at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, against gilt-edged security. The security which is generally accepted in so-called loan offices, as well as the proportion of value loaned thereon, would certainly be ample protection against loss. It has been found to be so wherever municipal or State institutions of this kind were established.

Your Committee also considered it advisable to look into the conditions attending the so-called unemployed question. It did this on account of the bearing which this question has upon the police conditions of a large city.

It is no doubt proper to state here that we have received some interesting and valuable papers from the authorities of the City of Berlin, Germany, to whom we here express our appreciation.

The City of Berlin annually sets aside an appropriation towards the maintenance of an institution whose object is to provide work for the unemployed, and to find workers for the employers. It is a mutual arrangement between almost all the trade unions of Berlin, and all the large employers of the city; and the governing body of this institution consists of delegates from both classes, while the chairman of each sub-committee is a representative of the government, neither an employer nor a laborer.

One of the reports shows that this institution in Berlin, in one

year, found employment for over 100,000 persons, and that it has done so at very small cost, a merely nominal charge being made for the registration of each applicant. At the same time, the buildings of this institution contain reading rooms and lecture halls, and rooms where men and women may learn trades, and a restaurant, where for quite a small sum meals may be had.

We do not know if the time is right, or if the opportunity exists, to establish such an institution in San Francisco, but we feel that we should point to the example set by other cities in order to learn what tendencies modern municipal life follows in places where civilization and culture are progressing most.

Hereto is appended the report of Expert Accountant A. J. Evans, whose recommendations we endorse.

Respectfully submitted.

ADOLF KOSHLAND, Chairman.

T. J. MORTON.

LUKE FAY,

JOHN J. DEANE.

JOS. B. DUGGAN.

Office of A. S. Evans, Public Accountant, 1208 1st Ave., Sunset Dist.

San Francisco, Feb. 5th, 1910.

To the Honorable Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Having completed a "cursory" examination of the accounts and affairs of the Police Department, my report is herewith submitted.

I verified the cash on hand representing the "Contingent Fund," Feb. 1, 1910, and found same as represented by petty cash book to be \$1847.90.

Checked and proved all receipts and disbursements for the month of December, 1909, and all property received from, retained and returned to, parties arrested. Verified all vouchers for December, 1909, for amounts paid from "Contingent Fund," and found same properly approved and audited and filed in a systematic manner.

Verified collections for "Special details" for December, 1909, amounting to \$117.50, and checked against Treasurer's receipts.

I would here mention that I was extended every courtesy and assistance from the office force, which enabled me to perform this work in one-fourth of the time it would otherwise have taken. Am pleased to state that the work in the Property Clerk's Department as well as all other of the police departments, has been brought to a very high state of efficiency during the past two years.

I would here offer the suggestion that on receipts taken for returned property and effects, be noted the register number to identify same and facilitate an audit. I would also recommend that all entries in the registers be numbered, each letter of the alphabet carrying its own set of numbers, and that same be included in all further entries and references to same. This would require a cross index, numerical and alphabetical, but would be of invaluable assistance for reference and audit.

Have verified all receipts and disbursements in the Bond and Warrant Clerk's office from December 31, 1909, to January 9, 1910, inclusive, and would here note it has been the custom, and still prevails, to duplicate all entries in making a summary for the Court Department in connection with returns to the Treasurer. This can readily and simply be overcome by using extended columns for the Court Department and one for amounts turned into Treasurer.

Will here note that stubs for receipts marked "void" are without the evidence of the receipts, presumably canceled, which should be attached as in the case of a canceled check. Would also suggest that all receipts be made in quadruple, one given to payer, one to Auditor, one to Treasurer and one being retained for record. These receipts to be numbered and same recorded on cash book entries.

Respectfully submitted.

A. S. EVANS,
Public Accountant.

PUBLIC MORALS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Wednesday, November 17, 1909.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—Upon the day and date above mentioned Grand Jurors Clarence E. Musto and John J. Deane visited the following places of amusement and noted the seating capacity and number of exits, as follows:

Name of Theatre.	Seating Capacity.	No. of Exits.
Orpheum	2500	32
New Columbia	1656	49
American	1650	16
Valencia	1647	32
16th St. Theatre.....	1000	7
22nd and Mission.....	1500	7
Garrick	1500	20
Van Ness	1500	24

Princess	1500	24
Alcazar	1400	30

We find all of the above mentioned theatres protected as to exits and all other requirements specified in the Charter, particularly the Orpheum and New Columbia Theatres, which we find to be exceptionally well equipped for the safety and comfort of the patrons.

The outer walls of the Van Ness are of corrugated iron and automatic doors should be placed in this theatre. The 22nd and Mission Street Theatre should be provided with one extra exit on each side.

With these exceptions, we are pleased to report the excellent equipment of all of the above mentioned places of amusement.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. DEANE, Chairman.

CLARENCE E. MUSTO.

FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC MORALS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

February 15, 1910.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—In making our final report we have little to suggest or recommend with regard to the equipment of theatres throughout the City, having found thorough provisions made for exits, ventilation and the safety of the general public; the same are carefully watched and supervised by the police authorities, and the Building Ordinances now in force are adequate for the purpose of minimizing this evil.

Amongst the buildings occupied as Concert Halls we have found many lacking in regard to the safe conditions prevailing in the theatres. We would therefore recommend that the owners of unsafe nickelodeons and similar places of public amusement where people are in the habit of congregating in large numbers, be warned of all unsafe conditions, and the existing laws providing for the protection against fire and preventing and dealing with panics, be rigorously enforced.

Houses of prostitution and their inmates are supposed to be confined within the boundaries of a limited territory of our City and under police surveillance. The women engaged in this occupation are not allowed to solicit outside of this territory, nor on the streets, nor are they allowed to reside anywhere except within this prescribed district. Many women work in dance halls who are not

prostitutes, many of whom live in respectable neighborhoods and only engage in this work through the absolute necessity of earning a livelihood.

Gambling in Chinatown has been and is now under police control and regulation, but would recommend that whites be forbidden by law from gambling with Chinese.

We also recommend that ordinances be passed forbidding displays of articles to be used for immoral purposes in show windows, the sight of which has a tendency to corrupt the minds and morals of our youths.

After giving the subject of the social evil such limited attention as we could during our services as Grand Jurymen, we have come to the conclusion that, on the whole, this evil is dealt with in our City, by the police authorities, in as efficient a manner as in other cities all over the world.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. DEANE, Chairman.

CLARENCE E. MUSTO.

SLOT MACHINES.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—The following report of your Special Committee on Slot Machines was read to the Board of Supervisors sometime in May, 1909, and is herewith printed for the reason that there seems to be as much need for it now as there was then.

Your Honor and Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors:

The members of the Grand Jury of this City and County have recently investigated the use of the nickel-in-the-slot gambling device, and have determined to make the following informal report upon the subject:

After carefully considering the interest of all parties, we have decided to recommend as conservative citizens, and not in an official capacity, that the bill dealing with that subject introduced by Mr. Comte, and which is now before you, should have our moral support, and we recommend that it be passed. For this action we offer the following facts and reasons:

There were nearly 3200 slot machines in operation in this City at the end of last month. They are usually an appendage to a cigar store, but frequently they form the only real stock in trade on the premises, as the cigars and tobacco in such places are used as a blind and are of little value. Such places are licensed gambling

shops, pure and simple, and their existence is a disgrace to our City, as they are mostly patronized by young men—many of them minors—who may be reasonably suspected of not having much of their own money to waste in that manner. These gambling machines have been abolished in every State in our Union except Minnesota and California. There must have been good reason for this action. Nowhere else have they been such an evil as they are here. Unlike some other forms of gambling the slot machine is not based upon, nor does it support any form of useful industry, such as horse racing, etc.

Those machines have been introduced into our City by two foreign corporations. These mercenary corporations have been driven out of every large city in this country, and the unusual and vicious energy which is now displayed by them in spreading and installing their machines in our vicinity is because of that fact. The machines are not even made here, and if the thousands of these gambling devices that are now used to debauch our youth were suddenly destroyed, there would be no real loss of wealth to the community. The agents of these corporations who defend the use of the machines, say that their use stimulates trade, but they offer no proof that there would not be just as much trade without their use. There are no facts cited to show that those eastern cities where the use of the machines has been abolished, have suffered for lack of trade, for the very good reason that no such facts can be shown. There are some people who argue that if we abolish the use of the machines some cigar dealers will have to throw up their leases, and that they will be compelled to do something else for a living. Those who are now so solicitous of these poor cigar dealers and their impoverished landlords, have not a word to say of the continuous vacating of the stores on Fillmore and other accidental business streets, in the movement of these business houses to the downtown district, nor is there a word said of the hundreds of people who have been ruined by the use of these gambling devices. The women and children whose support has been squandered at these devilish contrivances have no one here to make their plea.

Friends of the machine say—let them be regulated, restrict their use by such a high license that no keeper of machines can afford more than two on his premises. If such a law were enforced it would merely extend the evil and instead of being compelled to go to some center of attraction to "try his luck," the young apprentice or clerk, could on Saturday evening spend his week's wages in the corner grocery nearest to his home, before he changed his clothes or ate his dinner.

In ordinary play at any form of gambling the percentage is

always against the player, some say that with the slot device it is as high as 90 per cent. Yet the greed of those who run these gambling machines is so great, that the police are compelled to be continuously on the watch for those whose sordid souls are so impatient of the normal revolution of fortune's wheel, that they would "load" it, thus preventing the possibility of the player turning a high hand.

Gambling, *per se*, is always demoralizing, but the introduction of machinery into the game makes it a positive vice. There are people who urge that the element of fraud may be eliminated. The experience of other communities disproves this. The truth is that, the more honest the machine is run, the more dangerous it is to the player. The more confidence he has in his chances to get his money back, the longer he is tempted to play. Those who defend gambling machines on the ground that the City can raise a revenue from their use, forget the poorly clad wives and hungry children at whose cost most of this money is obtained. With the present number of machines in use it is estimated that the deluded and infatuated youth of our City drop more than \$12,000,000 annually into the bottomless pits of these devilish contrivances. That is the money cost, but who can estimate the cost and effect of playing these vicious devices on the moral character of the people who indulge in this most seductive form of gambling. If the revenue which can be collected from their use was at all profitable, all other things being equal, the large cities of the east would not so readily prohibit their use. Our Police Department asks for \$300,000 more in this budget than was needed for its maintenance during the past year. Can it be calculated how much of this great sum is due to the use of slot gambling machines? Indeed, it may be stated as an axiom, that the greater the revenue which is derived from the licensing of gambling machines, the greater is the necessity for the abatement of the evil. The players on those machines are mostly the growing youth of our City, most of whom cannot afford to lose a dollar in that manner, and none of whom can afford to play them from a moral point of view. Nor is this demoralization confined to youth, for we frequently see the father of the family on pay day rush to the slot machine, very often before his grocer's and butcher's bills are paid. In a word, the use of the slot gambling machine is the easy introduction to all other forms of vice. It is so demoralizing that many merchants and manufacturers refuse to employ those whom they know to be addicted to the habit. If you attempt to license and regulate these gambling devices, the more of them you will have in your City, as the machines that have been discontinued elsewhere are being, and will continue to be, dumped upon us.

So that any future Board of Supervisors who may be called upon to abate the nuisance will have a greater number of licensed gamblers to ask that their interests shall be protected. No consideration of revenue should have the slightest weight with you in this matter. In the large cities on the Atlantic seaboard that have abolished their use, it is not claimed that they are hampered for revenue to pay their municipal expenses. Even the frontier communities of Arizona do not license slot gambling machines. Can we afford to be the only considerable city in the United States to allow this evil to sap the morals of our community? A great responsibility rests upon you, gentlemen; it rests with you and you alone, as the law-making power of this fair City, to abolish this insidious evil. You have a safe principal to guide you—the greatest good to the greatest number—and surely the greatest number of your fellow citizens are not benefited by the use of these pernicious gambling machines.

Your Honor, and gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors, may rest assured that no other act of your administration will be so welcome to the people, who have placed so much confidence in your integrity and capacity, as the passage of the ordinance introduced by Mr. Comte.

In preparing the foregoing report we were promptly and efficiently aided by Chief Cook and Sergeant Redman. Chief Cook procured statistics showing the status of cities on the Atlantic seaboard in relation to slot machine gambling, and Sergeant Redman displayed to us various methods used by the "stimulators of trade" to cheat their infatuated victims.

The Committee appointed by the Grand Jury to investigate and report to the Board of Supervisors upon the nickel-in-the-slot gambling machines.

PATRICK J. HEALY, Chairman.
HERMAN H. HENCKE,
F. J. SCHULTZ.

PARKS, PUBLIC SQUARES AND PLAYGROUNDS.

Report of Grand Juror John J. Deane to the Committee on Parks,
Public Squares and Playgrounds.

San Francisco, Cal., Thursday, April 15, 1909.

To Mr. Lippmann Sachs, Chairman.

Dear Sir:—The members of the Committee above mentioned visited the Golden Gate Park and interviewed its superintendent, Mr. McLaren, on the date specified in the heading of this report.

The park is under the supervision of the Park Commissioners, who manage its affairs for the City. There are at present about 300 men employed, and the payroll amounts to \$18,000 to \$20,000 per month. The thoroughfare on 14th avenue from the park to the Presidio, adjacent to the Marine Hospital, will be completed about Christmas, 1909. It will be 240 feet wide, bordered on each side with beautiful shade trees and lawns. It constitutes about eight blocks of land, costing the City \$350,000.00. The two plants under the Dutch windmills cost \$6000.00 and \$9000.00 each, and pump the water to the reservoirs in the Park. The main water-works pump one million and a quarter gallons of water daily, employing sixty men, who do nothing but handle the hose in watering lawns, etc. City water bills on the public squares amount to \$1600 per month. The employees of the Children's playgrounds are all paid by the City, and the merry-go-round and other attractions are the property of the City. There is a new Grand Stand built at the Stadium which will accommodate 1200 people, cost \$9000.00. The reinforced concrete structure on top of Strawberry Hill is destroyed and should be replaced.

The condition of the roads in the Park is generally good. A new swimming pool has been arranged, for boys only, in the vicinity of Strawberry Hill. Each boy is provided with a locker for his clothing and he is allowed to swim free of charge. This completed the day's investigation and the Committee concluded to visit the public squares and playgrounds at a later date.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. DEANE,

Member of the Grand Jury Committee on Parks, Public Squares and Playgrounds.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PARKS, PUBLIC SQUARES AND PLAYGROUNDS.

San Francisco, Cal., Friday, July 2, 1909.

To Mr. Lippmann Sachs, Chairman.

Dear Sir:—The entire Committee, accompanied by Mr. McLaren, Superintendent of Parks and Public Squares, inspected the parks throughout the City on the date above mentioned, as follows:

PORTSMOUTH SQUARE, bounded on three sides by Kearny, Clay and Washington streets, comprising about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, is in good condition, and a toilet for ladies and gentlemen is about to be built.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, bounded by Union, Filbert, Stockton and Mason streets, comprising about 3 acres, we find in excellent con-

dition. The underground toilet, for which the late Captain James MacDonald donated to the City the sum of \$15,000, is very elaborate, containing marble stairways, tiled floors, stationary marble washstands with nickel trimmings and the very best and most modern plumbing, and is kept in an immaculately clean and sanitary condition.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE, bounded by Sacramento, Washington, Laguna and Gough streets, covers about twelve acres, nine of which belong to the City and the balance, consisting of two pieces $137\frac{1}{2} \times 137\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, and fronting on the west side of Gough street and the east side of Laguna street respectively, belong to private owners, namely Mrs. Pickering and Mr. Haliday. These owners, we are informed, would sell both pieces to the city for the sum of \$350,000.00. Considerable work has been done and is still going on in this park. The Sacramento street side is about completed and they are now bulkheading and terracing the Washington street side. The lawns, trees and shrubbery are in excellent condition. A toilet for ladies and gentlemen will be put in next year. We would not recommend paying the price asked for the holdings of private individuals on this property, as we consider it too high.

ALTA PLAZA, bounded by Jackson, Clay, Steiner and Scott streets, comprises twelve acres. This is truly a magnificent park and compares favorably with any park in the United States. The lawns, trees and shrubbery are in excellent condition, beautiful broad granite stairways exist on every side, and it stands on an elevation commanding a grand view of almost the entire City. It contains excellent walks, an underground toilet and an abundance of well kept wooden benches are distributed about the grounds for the benefit of the public.

HAMILTON SQUARE, bounded by Post, Geary, Steiner and Scott streets, comprises six acres; the lawns, trees and walks are in good condition. Tennis courts are provided and swings will also be put in for the children. A well kept toilet is provided and this park will be surrounded by acacia trees.

ALAMO SQUARE, bounded by Fulton, Hayes, Steiner and Scott streets, comprises twelve acres and commands a beautiful view of the city; as in the other parks referred to, everything is in good shape, and we also find ample provision for the children's amusement, in the way of playgrounds, and good accommodations in the way of toilets and plenty of wooden benches are distributed about the grounds.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SQUARE, bounded by Hayes, Fell, Franklin streets and Van Ness avenue, comprises about three acres; it has just been turned over to the Park Commissioners. A handsome new public library building is to be erected to take the place of the present tempo-

rary quarters at the City's expense, and the grounds will be under the care of the Park Commissioners.

DUBOCE PARK, bounded by Scott, Duboce avenue and Steiner street, comprises five acres and is in very good condition. A toilet for ladies and gentlemen will be put in at an early date.

GRASS PLOTS. In the center of Dolores street we find some grass plots which are very attractive. It is the intention to put these plots in the middle of the street a short distance apart, from 21st street to Market, covering a distance of eight blocks. Each plot is surrounded by a coping of granite which is provided by the City. The plots will be under the supervision of the Park Commissioners and will be attended to the same as all City parks.

MISSION PARK, bounded by Dolores, Church, 20th and 18th streets, comprises thirteen acres. In this park we find a small house which was presented to the City by Mr. James Rolph, Jr., for the Mission Improvement and Promotion Committee, shortly after the calamity of 1906. It was used originally by some needy persons to live in, after which it was made a gift to the City. It is the intention of the Park Commissioners to move it from its present location to some other place not yet decided upon. The lawns, walks, trees and shrubbery are in excellent condition, and a tennis court is to be put in for the children.

GARFIELD SQUARE, bounded by Treat avenue, Harrison, 25th and 26th streets, comprises about five acres and contains beautiful shade trees and lawn. The children's playground is in the center of this park, under the shelter of a number of these trees, which grow in a circle. A new toilet is to be installed as soon as a proper site is decided upon. We find the electric light wires, extending from the poles in this park, in a very untidy condition and the committee made an immediate request to the Superintendent to have this defect remedied at once and he promised to give it his personal attention.

PRECITA PARK, bounded by Precita avenue, Folsom and Harrison streets, comprising two and a half acres, is in an unfinished condition and a large force of men are at work getting it into shape.

HOLLY PARK is situated upon a knoll south of the Mission road and is surrounded by Holly Park avenue; it is in an uncultivated condition and contains a natural growth of trees and shrubbery; later it shall be given the necessary attention. The children's playground is located at the top of this knoll.

PARK SITE AT HOUSE OF CORRECTION, comprises ninety-eight acres recently turned over by the City to the Park Commissioners. Nothing has been done as yet in the way of cultivation. This is a

magnificent site for a park. The County Jail and the Fire Company House are now standing on this property.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, bounded by Bryant, York, 16th and 17th streets, comprises four acres, and is in an unfinished condition. The Commissioners have ordered terracing work and the building of a low retaining wall around this park.

COLUMBIA SQUARE, bounded by Folsom, Harrison, 6th and 8th streets, comprises two acres. The children's playground in this park was somewhat destroyed at the time of the calamity and the Commissioners are now providing a new site for a playground on the south side of Harrison street, between 6th and 7th, directly opposite the old playground. The lawns, walks and trees in this park are in good condition.

SOUTH PARK, bounded by Bryant and Brannan, 2nd and 3rd streets, consists of a long grass plot surrounded by a granite coping, and is kept in good condition.

UNION SQUARE, bounded by Post, Geary, Stockton and Powell streets comprises two and a half acres, and we find the lawns, walks and trees to be in excellent condition.

This concludes the entire list of public squares existing in our City with the exception of Point Lobos Square in the vicinity of Van Ness avenue and Greenwich street, which was not inspected by the Committee. Complaints have been made to Mr. Sachs, the chairman of our Committee, regarding idle men loitering in the parks, who may be seen lying at full length upon the ground and in many instances exposing their persons, utterly indifferent to children and pedestrians passing by. The Committee waited upon the Chief of Police, accompanied by Superintendent McLaren, and reported this evil and requested him to remedy it. The Chief assured the Committee he would give the matter immediate attention and see that it was stopped. The cost to the City for watering the public squares is \$1700.00 per month. Golden Gate Park provides its own water at a cost for maintenance of about \$10,000.00 per year. This Committee find Mr. McLaren to be a most efficient and painstaking official, with splendid executive ability. The Park Commissioners are to be congratulated upon the capable and economical management of our parks and public squares. Only one man, we find is employed in the care of each of the small parks and in no place more than four, as against just double this number when the parks were under the supervision of the Superintendent of Streets.

In conclusion, we recommend that the City provide more parks. Desirable sites should be purchased in the Potrero and south of the Mis-

sion road, in the vicinity of Visitacion Valley, and thereby add much to the beauty of our City.

Respectfully submitted.

LIPPMAN SACHS, Chairman.

WM. J. MEAGHER.

JOHN J. DEANE.

PARKS, SQUARES AND PLAYGROUNDS.

Final Report of the Committee on Parks, Public Squares and Playgrounds.

January 24, 1910.

To the Foreman and Fellow Members of the Grand Jury of the City
and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—In making a final report the members of this Committee attach hereto various documents showing conditions as they found them, as per the dates specified thereon and also copy of reports from the Park Commissioner's office, William Dolge, certified Public Accountant and Superintendent McLaren; all of which cover thoroughly the work of this Committee and conditions as they existed during the year 1909 down to the beginning of 1910.

The efficient manner in which our Park Commissioners have handled the many improvements of the parks and public squares, which is designated in the accompanying reports, leave no room for this Committee to make recommendations. Every improvement for the betterment of conditions in our public parks has been indicated by the Commissioners, as well as every detail in the way of accommodations for the comfort and enjoyment of the general public. As we have previously stated in our reports and which we finally repeat, too much cannot be said of the faithfulness and efficiency of Superintendent John McLaren. In conclusion this Committee can only say that under the able, or similar management to that which we now enjoy, more parks and public playgrounds should be added to the City of San Francisco.

Respectfully submitted.

LIPPMAN SACHS, Chairman.

JOHN J. DEANE.

WILLIAM J. MEAGHER.

Office of the Park Commissioners, San Francisco, Calif.

Park Lodge, December 9, 1909.

Lippmann Sachs, Esq., Member Honorable Grand Jury, San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Sir:—

As per your request of a few days ago, I respectfully submit the following report:

The principal new improvements carried out during the year comprised the construction of Metson Lake, which is used as a distributing reservoir and holds over a million gallons. This reservoir is connected with the pumps of the Murphy Windmill by a twelve-inch cast iron main, over a mile in length.

The Stadium grounds having become so popular, a demand was made by the public for a grand stand from which visitors could view the different sports, and the Park Commissioners determined to have one built. They called on Mr. James Reid, of Reid Bros., architects, to make plans and specifications for the construction of a stand, all of which they gave the Commissioners, charging no fee for same. The stand was built at a cost of \$9,000 and seats twelve hundred people; the first day it was opened it was crowded, and the demand now is for more seating room.

Considerable work was done on the reclaiming of sand dunes along the Great Highway, grading and widening roads, etc.; also in widening the drive to the Cliff. To make the roadway safe for pedestrians, a rough stone wall over thirty feet high has been built along the ocean side of the road, a sidewalk laid out 15 feet wide with stone curbing, leaving forty feet for a driveway.

Along the borders of the main drive leading easterly from the beach and along the south drive leading from the beach, over two miles of water pipe has been laid, soil hauled, and strips of grass planted, making a good finish to the grounds the whole of this distance.

Late last fall the Supervisors placed under the jurisdiction of the Park Commissioners, seven blocks of land connecting the lands of Golden Gate Park with the Presidio grounds. A month later a large force of men was put to work, some with teams, and others with steam scrapers; and other gangs with wagons. Three blocks of this land is already graded, ten thousand cubic yards of soil spread over the surface, a large water main laid, with laterals one hundred feet apart, and the necessary stand pipe and hydrants, also many thousand shrubs planted. This work is being continued over the remaining four blocks, where there is one hundred and forty thousand cubic yards of sand to be moved before grading will be completed.

The Commissioners also oiled and put in good condition the newly

graded boulevards, Sloat and Junipero, each two miles in length, at a cost of \$7500.00.

The city squares improved during the year were Franklin Square, and Lafayette Square, where a concrete wall with the necessary stairway has been built, terraces laid out, trees and shrubs planted and the lawn grass-sown.

Public comfort stations have been built, one in Lobos Square, one in Alta Plaza Square, one in Hamilton Square and one in Columbia Square, each with conveniences for both men and women.

Considerable work has been going on in the neighborhood of Stow Lake in the construction of roads, soil hauled and strips of grass planted, making a good finish to the grounds in that section of the Park.

During the past few months new lavatories have been constructed in the Panhandle and Stadium grounds with convenience for both men and women.

At the present time there is under construction a concrete bulkhead at the ocean beach to protect the Beach Chalet and other Park property from the fury of the elements during the winter months.

At Buena Vista Park a concrete stairway has been built, drives and paths improved, and the grounds put in good condition.

At Alta Plaza Square, Hamilton and Mission Squares, tennis courts have been laid out for the pleasure of the public. Much interest is taken and the Courts have become very popular.

A great many small improvements have been made in the different parks, and should you wish I can give them to you in detail. But as you only asked me for the principal ones, I thought the above would be sufficient.

Trusting the same will be entirely satisfactory, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

JOHN McLAREN, Superintendent.

WATER FRONT.

San Francisco, February 1, 1910.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Water Front beg to state that the water front of San Francisco is being administered by the State of California under a State Board of Harbor Commissioners.

We find that the Harbor Commissioners are rendering valuable service for the advancement of the City by their splendid work, and are constantly making many improvements from the revenues of the harbor and from the proceeds of the sale of authorized State bonds;

the sinking fund and interest on the latter being provided for solely from the revenues of the harbor, they being no charge whatever against any funds of the State or City. Such being the case, every improvement made along San Francisco's water front is of great benefit, not only to the City, but to the entire State of California, as this harbor is one of her greatest assets.

With the completion of the Panama Canal in 1915, the whole world will rejoice and celebrate this marvelous achievement by making San Francisco its playground—where will be presented the greatest drama ever produced, in the form of such an International Exposition as has never been witnessed before. The well known push and dash of our citizens until that time will, we know, be exerted to the fullest extent in preparation thereof; but we recommend that a share of their famous energy and enterprise be directed towards improvements necessary upon our bay and water front, to prepare for the growth of commerce which will be ours upon the completion of the canal, and from the rapidly growing trade of the Pacific. Committees having in mind these necessary improvements of the water front should be appointed by the City and by the commercial organizations to work and co-operate with, by offering suggestions to, our very efficient Board of Harbor Commissioners, so that, when the increased commerce of the world begins to pass through our Golden Gate, it will find the harbor equipped with tidal basins, wharves, docks, piers, etc., such as cannot be equalled in any other port in the world, and harbor charges reduced to a minimum.

We desire to remind our citizens that, at the next coming election in November, two very important harbor bond measures are to be submitted to and voted upon by the people of this State; one known as Senate Bill No. 485, "San Francisco Seawall Act," and the other known as Senate Bills Nos. 226 and 227, known as the "India Basin Act." Both bond issues provide for the issuance of 74-year bonds, the sinking fund of which does not commence until the year 1928, and the wise provisions of which will not, in any way, be a tax upon the people of this City nor upon the people throughout the State of California, nor will they increase the port charges of this port. The sinking fund and interest will be taken care of from the growing harbor receipts, which the increased and rapidly multiplying growth of commerce will bring to this port, upon the completion of the canal. It, therefore, behooves our citizens to constantly bear these measures in mind and advocate to the fullest extent their adoption by the people of the State of California at the election in November next.

We find that East street, abutting the water front, is also in charge of this Board and is constantly undergoing repairs and being

kept clean, and compares more than favorably with the other streets of this City, and we would suggest that the Street Department of the City, which has charge of the sweeping of all streets, adopt the methods pursued on East street.

The appearance of the west side of East street must create a very unfavorable impression to visitors upon their arrival in the City, and it is to be hoped that the existing building laws with reference to the continuation of the temporary buildings located thereon be enforced, more particularly in the neighborhood at the foot of Market street; and also, that whenever new buildings shall go up on the same property, the owners thereof build them of a substantial and more imposing nature, worthy of the property that they occupy and a credit to the City, as they are situated on the site of the gateway to it.

We wish to call attention to the fact that there is now no street car connection between Third and Townsend streets, and to the foot of Townsend street, two blocks away, where new and commodious docks have been built for the growing trade to and from the Orient. We are informed by the Harbor Commissioners that, under their direction, these two blocks on Townsend street have been paved, and that they have made many requests for such a car service. The franchise of the street railway, we understand, extends only to Second street.

We recommend that, in view of the importance of these docks, every effort be made to induce the holders of the railway franchise on Townsend street to extend their line to First street, and that the Board of Supervisors grant such privileges as are consistent and necessary to accomplish this result.

We find, in our investigation, that no conflict exists between the City and State, but, as the President of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners states, it is desirable that the City's representatives take a more active part in the water front, by consulting and co-operating with the State Board, and that the matter should always be treated in the light of a trusteeship by the State for the City.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. G. MORTON,
ADOLPH KOSHLAND,
JAMES ROLPH, JR.

BOARD OF HEALTH AND CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL.

San Francisco, Cal., February 14, 1910.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on the Board of Health and the institutions which it directs and controls, commence our report by confessing our incapacity to do justice to such a vast and complicated subject. In drawing future Grand Juries a well educated physician should be among the number selected, and he should be assigned to the task in which we shall make such a meager showing, as it is impossible for the average layman to do justice to a subject which requires so much technical knowledge. And this necessity for technical skill in the investigation of this department of municipal affairs is becoming more manifest as we progress in civilization.

The Department of Public Health as now organized is composed of a body of men with large powers and responsibilities. They have charge of the sanitary condition of the City and they should be well equipped to maintain a successful and continuous campaign against the diseases which arise from local conditions, and those diseases which threaten us by reason of our contact with foreigners and foreign substance.

The offices of the Board of Health are housed comfortably on Mission street near the Postoffice, in a compact brick building, three stories in height, which was built for the special use of the Board of Health, and presumably from specifications approved by members of that body. And, like most of the other departments of our City government, their offices are fenced in and partitioned off, as if the employees were engaged in some secret process. This is wrong. The people should have the opportunity at all times during office hours to see their servants at work. It always arouses suspicion when we have to use a telephone operator to enable us to speak with an official who sits behind a screen not ten feet away. Just as much work may be accomplished where the officials can be seen at their desks by the public. And the public should insist that their servants should be accessible without so much waste of time and telephone wire.

There are fifty-six employees in the service of the Board, and they are supposed to report at this building every day. We have been unable to see some of these employees—Dr. Ryfkogel, for example. The doctor is the chief bacteriologist of the City, and we expected to be informed as to his methods of procedure and the approximate cost of the processes made use of by his department in his campaign against the harmful bacteria which are constantly

seeking our destruction. A telephone message was as near as we could approach the doctor. Section 14, Article 16, is certainly violated in the Department of Bacteriology.

The cost of administration of the Board of Health to the municipal taxpayer is \$87,120 for the current fiscal year. This sum should provide for a good deal of sanitary work for the City, and no doubt much work is done which directly conserves the health of the people. The inspection of foods, which is one of the duties of this department, is every day becoming a greater necessity. While it costs a good deal, we must have that service, or our dealers in modern foodstuffs would simply poison us, rather than forego the profit that is obtained from the sale of their deleterious products.

The laboratories of the Board of Health, both chemical and bacteriological, are well equipped. The last printed report of the Board of Health, especially the departments of chemistry and bacteriology, shows the narrow escape this community has had from the insidious and continuous attack of the maleficent bacterial enemy, which this force of health inspectors, plumbers and bacteriologists prevented from accomplishing their deadly work.

There are ten "chemicals" in the Board of Health building, which, with the easy distance of a hydrant, seem to be ample fire protection. Our accountant, Mr. Evans, made a "cursory" examination of the books, accounts and filing system, and found the various accounts and the cash handled to be correct and in due form. Their system of checking, auditing and purchasing is very complete, and excellent discipline is maintained throughout. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Evans recommends that "for the purpose of facilitating the auditing of the work of this office, that on the orders and requests received for supplies be noted the requisition and demand numbers, also the order numbers on sheets that are kept, and the requisition and order numbers on the triplicate bills remaining on file in this office, also that bills be filed numerically according to the requisition numbers."

As we stated in the beginning, our lack of technical knowledge hinders us from doing justice to the system that is carried on by the scientific corps of the Board of Health. Much useful information may be found there by the proper party; so, like many other tasks, we bequeath this one to our successors.

City and County Hospital.

From the Board of Health to the City and County Hospital at Ingleside is an easy and natural progress. The hospital, as most San Franciscans know, or should know, is situated on the premises of

the old Ingleside racetrack, in buildings and on grounds which we are informed belong to Mr. Williams. The buildings proper, about ten in number, where the patients are kept, are reconstructed stables, and, while such a situation does not make an ideal hospital, it is, in the opinion of the Committee, far more sanitary than was the old City and County Hospital during many years of its existence. Many medical authorities believe that a series of isolated frame buildings, well protected, with the proper exposure, make the very best hospital. When such buildings become saturated with the harmful bacteria they can be burned, and new sanitary buildings erected in their place.

We made several visits to the Ingleside institution, and were satisfied with the management as a whole. A few sensational reports of bad treatment were received by your Committee, which were not confirmed upon immediate investigation. We think that, considering the temporary arrangement of the hospital, its distance from the professional center and the extra labor which such an arrangement must entail, it would be unjust to harshly criticize an institution which does so much to ameliorate human suffering.

Some minor improvements are suggested, as that the butcher shop should be better protected from flies; that there should be better bathing facilities and that the bathtubs should be kept cleaner; the garbage cans should be kept covered and emptied more frequently, and, finally, that the table refuse from the tuberculosis ward should be destroyed on the premises and not given to some one who takes it away for the purpose of feeding dumb animals.

The danger from fire to the hospital should be seriously considered. The ten buildings in which the hospital is housed have not sufficient fire protection. The three-inch standpipes that are attached to the several buildings are rusty and do not look strong. There are more than 800 feet of this standpipe through which the water must come from the Ocean Road hydrant, which is 150 feet from the standpipe. It is claimed that there is 20 pounds water pressure at these standpipes. We were unable to verify this statement or test the capacity of the system at our last visit, as the warden was not ready to give an exhibition of his fire-fighting force. The large space between the different buildings is the greatest factor of safety against fire which obtains at the hospital. The fire department should have a fire drill at the hospital at least once a month.

Mr. Evans reports the following as the result of his examination of the office of the hospital:

"I audited their payroll for December, 1909, and examined the affairs in the office and found same to be conducted systematically

and promptly, and consider that under the adverse conditions under which they are operating they certainly deserve credit for same."

Before we leave the subject of hospitals and hospital sites, it is well to consider the idea suggested by one of the officials of having the main hospital of this municipality situate on lands lying between the County Jail and the Home for the Aged and Infirm. These lands are admirably situated for a hospital, as they have a most desirable exposure and are part of a district which must become City property in the near future. By securing this site for a hospital, three large and allied institutions may be maintained and managed thereon, with greater economy and efficiency than is possible under the present arrangement. The inmates and employees of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, the inmates of the County Jail and the inmates and employees of the San Francisco Hospital number in the aggregate about 2430 individuals. Five per cent annual increase in this number, without compounding, will in twenty years amount to nearly 5000 people—mostly adults—quite a respectable population in itself. If land is not provided now for this normal increase, these institutions will be congested long before a score of years have passed. The taxpayer should bear in mind the cost of maintaining this large number of non-producers and should devise some means to enable them to contribute to their own support.

In acquiring these lands we would get at once the means of a healthy occupation for the inmates of these three institutions and a site which would be ample for their natural expansion—most important considerations. It is now conceded that work on and about the soil is an absolute necessity to the health of the inmates of all these institutions, as well as an economic measure, which the authorities should at once provide for, to show that such a situation is a necessity for our hospital. The following excerpt from Dr. Dorr's last report on the City and County Hospital is given. The doctor is keenly alive to the advantage of space in the treatment of the "white plague." He writes in part as follows:

Tubercular Cases.

"During the year the proper housing and segregation of the large number of tubercular cases has been one of the most important difficulties that has been met at this hospital. Besides the ward that had previously been reconstructed by the Associated Charities for seventy-five male cases, we have been compelled to partition off part of another ward for male cases and also part of another ward for female cases. Even with these additions we have at times been compelled to refuse all cases, except very far advanced ones, on

account of lack of accommodations. At the time of writing we have ample room, but we believe that when the rainy season sets in, unless more accommodations are provided, that the same difficulties will be encountered as we have met during the past year. This matter has been presented to the Board of Supervisors and we are convinced that it will be properly adjusted before next winter, so that we shall avoid our previous difficulties.

"The proper treatment, including segregation and regulation of tubercular cases, is, we believe, one of the most important and insistent needs of this community and must, in our opinion, lead to some stringent and far-reaching legislation before we can hope to diminish the number of cases in this City and State.

"Our greatest difficulty with the cases here, outside of the proper housing and segregation, is the inability to keep them interested, in giving them some employment suitable to their physical conditions. Having nothing to do except eat, sleep and take their medicine, they naturally become dissatisfied with everything and are extremely hard to handle.

"We also feel the need of having some place to send cases of arrested tuberculosis, which, although not in physical condition to compete with normal men in the labor market, still are able to do something, and would be much more contented doing something that would partly pay for their care. It has been suggested by visitors that a farm should be provided for this class of cases."

The information has gone abroad that thousands of people suffering from various diseases—especially those of a tubercular nature—have recovered their health in the genial climate of California. Notwithstanding the general truth that is contained in this statement, there are some exceptions to it, and there are many invalids who come here and are disappointed with results. Some of these sufferers are attracted to our City to seek the medical skill for which the physicians of San Francisco have a reputation. When these sick and weary pilgrims in search of health drift here, they are frequently without funds and the City and County Hospital is their last resort. In their condition we cannot think of refusing them the hospitality of our institutions. This class of patients is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding the progress of medical science. Through proper presentation of the matter the State may, in the future, contribute something to the support of these sufferers who come to us from all over the country. There are about 150 patients suffering from tuberculosis in the hospital at present, and space for 250 patients of this class has been provided in the new hospital building. Considering the increase in the number of people who suffer from these diseases and the climatic factor heretofore mentioned, space should

have been provided for at least 500 such cases. In fact, the site of the new hospital will be found unfavorable for the treatment and recovery of patients suffering from tuberculosis.

The patients of which the doctor speaks in his report cannot be properly or healthfully employed at the new City and County Hospital, when it is completed at Potrero avenue, as the grounds are insufficient. The site, from a sanitary point of view, was well enough thirty years ago, when our population was small and when the immediate vicinity was comparatively healthy. It is now well known that the hospital will, in the near future, be to the leeward of a vitiated and poisonous city atmosphere, as the ground to the west of it is fast filling with a congested population and manufacturing industries. And further, there has been a continuous protest by the residents of that district against the erection and maintenance of the new hospital on Potrero avenue. However, the building that is now going up, when completed, can be used temporarily, while the new site is being acquired and a hospital with ample room for expansion is being erected upon it.

We are writing for the needs of a City which will house at least one million people and have institutions to correspond.

We commend the arrangement of the hospital at Ingleside in relation to the several wards being placed in charge of the physicians from the different medical colleges and schools of medicine. This arrangement should produce a spirit of emulation which should redound to the benefit of the patient, and it is a great improvement on the time when a disciple of Hahnemann and what was known as the "regular physician" could not meet in a civil manner and discuss the merits of the healing art.

We visited the different emergency hospitals and found the staff and equipment in excellent order, the premises clean and the instruments in an antiseptic condition.

The Emergency Hospital at the City front should be moved to solid ground on the west side of East street. The present site is absolutely insanitary. The Park Emergency Hospital should have a physician in attendance. Many accidents happen in that vicinity which should have the immediate attention of a physician. The number of these accidents is becoming greater every year. The Isolation Hospital near Army street is well worth a visit. The new buildings in which the lepers are to be housed are now finished, and are designed with due regard for the comfort and treatment of the victims of this most dreaded disease. Dr. O'Neil, the physician in charge, has all the modern requirements and is in complete sympathy with his work. A perforated sprinkling pipe should be placed

on the roofs of this hospital, and the water for the same should be supplied from some independent source, as the present water supply is uncertain. Our hospital service cost the taxpayers \$165,000 for the current fiscal year, and we are informed that the Health Officer has just asked for an increase of \$11,000 for salaries, which he deems necessary for the good of the service.

The dearth of good nurses in our City is a misfortune which we suffer in common with all new communities. Therefore, inducements should be offered to provide a greater number of these efficient aids to the physician.

The training school for nurses and orderlies which is being carried on at the hospital is to be commended—it is an attempt to supply the deficiency. We are informed that in the near future this course of instruction is to be extended and expanded, and that some of the medical staff of the hospital and the Board of Health will utilize the assembly rooms of our new schoolhouses to teach the common people—they who pay for all—such useful knowledge as how to put on a bandage, how to treat burns, cuts and abrasions of the skin. In a word, the people are to be taught “what to do until the doctor comes.” This information is becoming every day a greater necessity, as a knowledge of the use of “simples” is not a part of the education of the modern housewife. “Dr. Bricca is on the program to give a lecture on medical school inspection every Saturday morning to the school nurses in the board room of this department.”

Our physicians should be encouraged in this work of education. Indeed, they should be even more ambitious and the people should have free lectures on subjects which our complex civilization thrusts upon us every day. The people should be taught simple and effective methods of detecting adulterations in the foodstuffs of modern commerce, and instruction should be given on the use and abuse of modern proprietary medicines, with analyses and cost of the various ingredients which they contain. A knowledge of the production and uses of various serums and vaccines would be interesting and useful. The Homeopathic law of cure and its connection with the philosophy of the infinitesimal dose should be made plain. How the healing properties of drugs are determined should be explained.

The facts in relation to the alleged immunity from certain diseases by the different races of men, and the effect of certain diseases upon the same, should receive special attention. We should be taught the effect of diseases peculiar to the peoples of the Orient upon peoples of the Caucasian type and vice versa.

The medical staff of the Board of Health and others should be encouraged in this laudable attempt to give the public the results of

their research in preventive medicine and sanitary science. Because of our position at the central gateway of the continent we are subject to, and threatened by, the diseases of all the peoples with whom we hold commercial intercourse. The stamping out of the bubonic plague, which has recently been accomplished at great cost by the Federal Government, shows how serious the harboring of foreign disease germs may become to our City government, and eventually to a whole nation.

The great and increasing cost which we are paying and must continue to pay for the sanitation of the City and the support of the hospital service should, if possible, be utilized to its fullest capacity. For this purpose, the different schools of medicine that are now harmoniously united in ministering to the sick at our hospitals should be encouraged to give clinical lectures and demonstrations, to which they should invite and welcome physicians and others from the mountains to the sea—from the entire Pacific Coast.

And as wards are now assigned to the physicians who use ponderable therapy, so should wards be assigned to those who use imponderable medicine. Conditions should be provided for those who cure disease by "suggestion." In a word, all methods of treating disease should have a fair trial. Physicians and medical students from all over the civilized world resort to London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, to "walk the hospitals" of these cities. Millions of dollars are spent in these cities to enable students to enjoy the advantages of their hospital clinics. With our climate as a constant and favorable factor, with an hospital of a thousand beds, built upon a broad and expansive site, a commensurate and competent staff of physicians, vying with each other to achieve fame in healing the sick, we could make our City the Mecca of those interested in medical education and research, and incidentally the public coffers fill. This community should receive as much benefit as possible from the large staff of physicians, chemists, and bacteriologists—more than one hundred in number—who assemble at our hospitals to minister to the sick, and, incidentally, to increase the sum of human knowledge. Our Department of Public Health as a whole costs the taxpayer about \$283,000 per annum.

This is a great sum of money, and not only should the health of the people be conserved but scientific research should be benefited in a permanent way by its expenditure.

Should the program suggested by the reports of the Board of Health, and barely outlined here, be carried out in the spirit in which it is conceived, we can easily imagine San Francisco becoming a

modern Salernum whose fame shall extend to the four corners of the earth.

PATRICK J. HEALY, Chairman,
HERMAN H. HENCKE,
CHARLES SAMUELS,
T. J. MORTON.

SHERIFF AND COUNTY JAILS.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

San Francisco, Cal., February 14, 1910.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on the Sheriff and County Jails report as follows:

The Sheriff.

The Sheriff is one of the two highest salaried officials of this City and County, with a large patronage at his disposal, which patronage is not restricted by the rules of civil service. His office is one of great responsibility, and the citizen who holds it should, from his personality and character, command the respect of the community. He should also be a man of sufficient education to know and be thoroughly familiar with the affairs of his office.

Personally, Sheriff Dolan is a genial, affable man, but he was seldom found in his office when your Committee called, and the Committee never called except during office hours.

If the law requires a public officer, such as the Sheriff, who is paid eight thousand dollars a year of the people's money, to have office hours, he should be compelled to obey the law, and in that way do something toward earning his salary and give a much-needed example to his deputies. A Sheriff is the last man that should give a bad example in that respect or shirk the performance of his official duty. If the chief of any department of the City Government is frequently absent from his office, without specific explanation or licit reason, how can he expect his deputies and other employees of his office to keep proper office hours? Your Committee on the occasion of its first visit to the Sheriff's office remained from the opening of the office until noon, and found that the chief bookkeeper, Mr. Simon, and Deputy McLellan were the only members of the Sheriff's office that arrived at their desks on time. The rest of the office force straggled in at any time up to 9:15 or later, many not reporting at all. We were told that those deputies not reporting at the office were court bailiffs, or were serving legal papers, or were sent with prisoners to the State Prison.

The deputies who did report did not seem to be particular when they arrived at the office. There was a complaint by some one that the office lacked sufficient men to perform the arduous duties imposed upon it by law, which may all be true, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that on that very day many of the Sheriff's deputies—looking sleek and well fed—were seen idling around the entrances of saloons and cigar-stands during office hours. The taxpayer pays it all without a murmur.

We recommend that the Sheriff be required to keep the office hours that are prescribed by the Charter. That these hours be posted in plain letters at the entrance to his office. That when he is absent from his office, the time that he is expected to return should be plainly stated on a bulletin board at his office door. His office rooms should be so constructed that when he is at his desk he should be in full view of any one having official business with him. This arrangement should apply to his entire office force. A public servant should serve the public and not his private interests. His office should demand and receive his time and energy while he holds it, and he has no moral right to seek the office if he is unable, or does not want, to comply with its lawful requirements.

Those who are compelled to procure legal papers from the Sheriff, where promptness is the essence of the matter at issue, and much of the Sheriff's business is of that character, find fault with the manner of the Sheriff's chief bookkeeper. Mr. Simon's position is no doubt an important one, but there is no good reason why any one of the clerks or bookkeepers in the office should not be able to take his place and attend to the various applicants in the order of their appearance. At present the whole Sheriff's office appears to revolve around Mr. Simon. This is not an attempt to impeach Mr. Simon's integrity, but it voices a protest against what appears to be a needlessly involved method and a complicated system of bookkeeping which the business of the office does not require. In regard to Mr. Simon's system of bookkeeping the City accountant, Mr. Dolge, says in part: "The Sheriff is the custodian of moneys deposited by litigants, the proceeds of sales, receipts on account of execution and attachments. Upon his personal account he is in receipt of the fees from the State for the transportation of prisoners and insane to various State institutions. For account of the City and County of San Francisco, the receipt of money for the board and care of United States prisoners. All these moneys and the personal account of the bookkeeper are merged, and are accounted in a complex system of single entry, comprising a cash book, ledger, Justice Court sales book, Superior Court sales book, petty cash book and several receipt books. I have no reason for questioning the integrity of these ac-

counts. All receipts and disbursements as far as examined are properly accounted, but the system is cumbersome and the accounts are not susceptible of ready verification."

This is what a certified public accountant employed by this City has to say of Mr. Simon's system of bookkeeping. This judgment is endorsed by your Committee, and without further comment on the matter we recommend a uniform system of accounting, not only for the Sheriff's office but for every office in this City, and a continuous audit for all the offices of this City and County where money transactions take place or are involved. We have been unable to give any time to the investigation of the Sheriff's keepers.

Since the foregoing paragraphs in relation to the Sheriff's bookkeeper were written, Sheriff Dolan and Mr. Simon have both retired to private life and the special deposits of cash made by litigants for release of attachments and other purposes and the records of the same were taken from the Sheriff's office by Mr. Dolan and left by him in the custody of Mr. Simon.

As Mr. Simon agreed to settle that portion of the retiring Sheriff's business, he claimed that it was necessary that he should have the books containing those transactions in his possession, and furthermore claimed that they were private records. We recognize the necessity of the Sheriff having a correct record of these moneys, but we also know that Mr. Dolan knew early in November that he would have these accounts to settle after the expiration of his official term. A copy of these records can be made in four or five days, and Mr. Simon had plenty of time from the 2d of November until the 8th of the following January to make such a copy. These books were purchased by public money, written up by a public official during office hours, and can in no way be considered private property, and the statute provides that they should be found in the Sheriff's office for the use of all parties concerned. Besides, a percentage of the money, of which these books are the only complete record, belongs to the City. Our expert, Mr. Evans, after a partial examination of these books, found \$16.92, which should have been paid into the City Treasury before Mr. Dolan retired from office. Mr. Simon, when notified of this discrepancy, paid the money to the present Sheriff, Mr. Finn. This item is mentioned neither to show the character of Mr. Dolge's experting nor to expose the carelessness of Mr. Simon. As Mr. Dolge mentions the books in question in his report, we assume that he must have overlooked the item found by Mr. Evans, or that he made no examination of the books which he mentions. No matter how the item turned up, we are compelled to mention it. When the City's interest in the matter was explained to Mr. Dolan, he promptly resigned all claims to the books,

and was satisfied to have a certified copy of them for use in winding up his affairs as retiring Sheriff. The integrity of the retiring Sheriff is in no way questioned by this investigation. Our judgment of Mr. Simon's method of bookkeeping has not changed.

To prevent the possible recurrence of such an incident, we recommend that the statute relating to the duties of the Sheriff be so amended that all moneys received by him as the Sheriff, not paid out to depositors, and remaining with him after the expiration of his term of office—and the records of the same—be turned over to his successor, taking his receipt for the same.

Apropos of all this, it is to be regretted that our judgments on the various municipal offices are based upon "partial" and "cursory" examinations of the accounts made by experts. There should be ample funds provided for complete examination of the books and records in all the offices of our City and County Government.

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County Jail.

The Sheriff has charge of the County Jail and is the official custodian of the prisoners confined therein. Some of the jail buildings are old and not adapted to modern prison requirements. Jail No. 3 was erected in 1858, and was originally occupied by the Industrial School, an institution which was discontinued about 1892. All the jail buildings were pretty well shaken by the seismic disturbance of April, 1906. No. 3 was condemned after that event and should have been razed, as it is a menace to those who have occasion to go near it. A portion of this building was reconstructed and is at present occupied by the female prisoners. We found them fairly well housed, their cells were large and well ventilated, although the bedsteads are old improvised wooden frames, not sanitary, and should be replaced with metal bedsteads. There are twenty-six female prisoners in Jail No. 3. Some of them are usefully employed in household work. Why not furnish useful employment for them all?

The City physician claims that the drainage of this portion of the prison is insanitary and should be remedied immediately.

In connection with the prison where females are confined, we recommend that the statute be amended so that when the mother of a nursing child is detained in jail she shall be allowed to keep her child with her; a healthy sleeping place shall be assigned them, and plenty of nutritious food shall be supplied the mother and child during this detention.

The drainage system of the County Jail, as a whole, is insanitary, and would not be allowed to exist for a day were it not a public institution. One of the outlets of the surface drainage of the jail is at

an angle of the building so close to the cells that the gas from the sewage needs the constant use of chloride of lime, and the odor from the combination of gases constantly permeates the atmosphere of these cells. Such is the anomaly of our institutions; we insist that the private citizen shall respect the law while it is violated continuously and without protest by public officials. In accordance with the recommendations of a committee of this body the sewage of the jail, after it leaves the jail yard, is now being conducted to a main sewer. The whole sewer system of the jail should be reconstructed.

The buildings where the male prisoners are housed are of brick, two stories in height, and have a very pleasant situation and exposure. The cells, about 200 in number, consist of two tiers, and run parallel with the sides of the buildings. They are arranged in the center of the buildings. These cells are entirely too small, not enough of them, and contain less than 400 cubic feet of air space, and are so constructed that they receive little light and ventilation. The upper tier of cells, although not so damp as the lower tier, are above the plane of ventilation. The cells are not clean, and the bedding is dark and filthy looking. But what can be done when two human beings, and sometimes more, are crowded into such confined space, living in the stench of, and compelled to breathe and rebreathe their own exhalation? The cells look as though they have been frequently whitewashed, but in jail as well as out of it, mere whitewash adds but little to the moral and physical cleanliness of the thing that is whitewashed and never extends the breathing space.

To show that your Committee's observations are confirmed by other authority, in 1908 the City Physician said: "There is an immediate need at the jail of an infirmary; of a method of segregating prisoners suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis; of an efficient and cheap method for maintaining antiseptic the cells and corridors of the jail, of disposing of the garbage, and of sterilizing the vermin-infested bedding." And in January, 1909, the doctor writes: "At present the Sheriff is compelled to put three men in a cell in parts of the south or misdemeanor wing. Two men occupy the bunks, and one sleeps on the floor. Many of the inmates, when examined, were without underclothes. The newer mattresses were too short for the bunks. The prisoners were supplied with one blanket and the furnaces in the rotunda, I was told, are run full force only during the night shift. This for economy's sake."

In the nature of things, the inmates of these crowded and badly-ventilated cells can not sleep in a sanitary atmosphere. It is well understood that such conditions are not only insanitary, but they are direct incentives to debauchery and immoral practices. It is inhuman and unprofitable to keep a human being in a condition that has an in-

evitable tendency to demoralize him, simply because he happens to be too weak to keep his place in the struggle for life. Common decency demands that every prisoner in our County Jail shall have a separate room—the term cell sounds barbarous—to sleep in, and as we grow more enlightened the rooms shall be enlarged until the occupant has all the conditions necessary for his physical health and moral well being.

We have no pet theory for making angels of men who will persist in violating the law, but it is quite certain that the worst possible use that we can make of our weaker brethren, when we deprive them of their freedom, is to condemn them to spend their time—their lives, if you please—in a demoralized environment and enforced idleness. And when they are employed, it is in such a way that the discipline of their labor and confinement is not only without benefit to anyone, but it embitters them against the social order. Society cannot afford, at this period of the world's progress, to wreak vengeance even upon its delinquents.

There are more than 350 of our fellow-men constantly incarcerated in the County Jail, and, with few exceptions, they are not profitably employed.

The Sheriff, at his last annual report, states that "from 125 to 175 men are employed on the roads, in the kitchens, butchershops and stables." On the same page he says that Jail No. 2 is in need of considerable repairs and mentions that new fences, sulphur house and repair of walls and plastering from damage of earthquake should be attended to as soon as possible. What has the Sheriff been doing with 1723 prisoners that he has had in his charge during the last fiscal year? He had forty-two carpenters consigned to him during that time. Was it necessary for him to tell the Mayor that his fences needed repairs while these lusty wood-workers were idling around the jail, or killing time on the roads? During that same period, Mr. Wollenberg built more than one mile of fence at the Relief Home without labor cost to the City. The Sheriff says that the condemned portion of Jail No. 3 should be torn down. Why has he not torn it down? He had a civil engineer, one house-mover, ninety-nine sailors, three riggers, forty-two carpenters, 109 teamsters and 573 laborers at his disposal. With that force, or its monthly average, every brick in Jail No. 3 could in fourteen days be carried from one end of the jail yard to the other. With the addition of a surveyor, three bricklayers, one hod carrier, two cement workers and two gas fitters, which were at his call, he could have reconstructed Jail No. 3 from basement to attic in ninety days. Sheriff Dolan is not alone to blame for the dilapidated and dangerous condition of Jail No. 3. His predecessor, Mr. O'Neill, had plenty of time and

help to raze the building during his term of office, with the skilled and unskilled labor under his control, and the necessary materials the Sheriff could take down and reconstruct every building on the jail grounds and make them a model prison during a single term of office. Not only that, but the prisoners employed at the work would be immensely benefited by being engaged in productive and healthy labor and the experience gained in such employment would be of immediate use to them when discharged. Such employment would also remove from their features that prison pallor which makes them such easy game for the peace officer, who is anxious to swell his list of arrests and convictions. To show that occupation of some kind is absolutely necessary to the reformation of the prisoner, we quote from ex-Sheriff Whelan, who was Sheriff in 1894 and 1895. He says in his report: "The question of occupation in the case of prisoners is a most important one. It is the prime factor in the hope of reformation. Discipline may do much, and the awakening of self-respect more; but it is conceded by penologists and others that all tried and existing systems for the punishment and reformation of criminals are based upon the fundamental idea that active industry is essential to the best results. Neither the prisoner-reformer nor the labor reformer will consent to the prisoner's idleness."

The whole jail lands should be enclosed with a wall so high that it would be a constant factor of safety. This wall can be easily constructed by the prisoners, who are now desultorily working on the roads and others that are idling about the premises. When constructed, it would reduce the number of escapes. There is an excellent deposit of metamorphic sandstone on the jail lands, or on lands adjoining them, and plenty of good sand in the immediate vicinity. Cement is cheap. All else that is needed is the proper jailer. There is plenty of skilled and unskilled labor in the jail to make this and other similar improvements. Those prisoners who are now detailed to work on the roads should be used to develop this sandstone deposit.

Working on the streets within the limits of a populous city is not the proper occupation for prisoners. The work is too irregular. It gives an easy opportunity for escape. It costs too much for superintendence. It furnishes a ready means for evil communication and illicit commerce between the criminals that are outside and those that are inside the prison. And the work itself is merely a temporary benefit. In fact, working on the streets by our prisoners hinders legitimate street improvement, as the prisoners are usually employed on streets upon which property abuts that is mostly owned by parties who are well able to pay for legitimate and permanent

street improvement, but who will not so improve their property as long as the City's delinquents are used to make the roads passable.

The jail grounds should be surveyed and a new series of buildings designed. The Sheriff should make a requisition on the proper authority for material and proceed to erect an infirmary with a capacity for at least twenty-five patients. This has been a need ever since the prison was built. The maintenance of an infirmary on the jail grounds would save the City \$375.00 per month for each prisoner that is consigned to a hospital pending his trial or appeal.

If the Sheriff is doubtful of his capacity to perform this work, he can go to the Relief Home and see what Mr. Wollenberg has accomplished there, with much less skilled labor at his disposal. Let no idle man be maintained in, or about any public institution, where the dependents or delinquents of society are being cared for at public expense.

There should also be a physician assigned to the jail. If he was in love with his profession, he could act as sanitary inspector as well.

Attention is called to the large pile of empty tin cans and other rubbish near the entrance of Jail No. 3, on the east side of the road. This pile is a nest of vermin. The City health authorities seem to have no power to remove this nuisance. The stables at the jail should also be looked after. They are not sanitary.

We also call attention to the insanitary condition of the Sheriff's van. This vehicle has less than 200 feet of air space, and is closed when in use, with the exception of a few square inches of grated air holes. It is used to carry prisoners from the courts to jail and vice versa, ten or twelve prisoners are frequently packed in this poison trap. When it is opened for the exit of the inmates the stench emanating from it is positively sickening.

The property of the City used by the Sheriff and other City institutions, such as automobiles, buggies, wagons, etc., should be marked "City property" in large letters for reasons that are obvious.

Before the Board of Supervisors gave most of the jail lands to the Park Commissioners for playgrounds and other aesthetic purposes, the present number of inmates might have been profitably and healthfully employed on the lands which surrounded the jail. It is cruel and unjust to curtail the breathing space and natural working area of this large number of human beings, whom we deprive of their liberty. It is currently reported that the land in question was donated to the City on conditions that it should be used as the foundation of an institution for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, and that if not so used it should revert to the heirs of the donor. The jail grounds should be large enough to grow all the vegetables needed by the institution.

Forty years ago when the Industrial School occupied the premises

nearly all the vegetables used by the inmates were raised on the premises, and in addition "all the clothing, boots and shoes worn by the children were made by themselves." And later on, when the House of Correction took the premises occupied by the present jail, the grounds were cultivated and the surplus farm produce was sold.

Working on the soil should be a compulsory occupation, especially for the younger prisoners. Labor of this kind would interfere less with what is called "free labor" than any other occupation which could be selected. And it would have the further merit that it would impart a knowledge to the toiler that would be of use to him in after life in any country, and would conduce to the preservation of his health.

Our municipal legislators should have sufficient foresight to provide for the normal increase of criminals. With our present rate of increase in population, twenty years hence we must provide for at least one thousand human delinquents, such as are now sentenced to the County Jail. And the public opinion of that period will not tolerate the huddling of prisoners in such a barbarous manner as now obtains. (A former Board of Supervisors passed an ordinance that our Chinese brethren resident in this City should have a minimum area of eight hundred cubic feet to sleep in, with a penalty attached for violation of the law.) Twenty years hence the new County Jail, which we are building near the business center of our City, will be fully occupied as a City Prison for the temporary use of prisoners awaiting trial, and the present jail grounds must then, as now, contain the delinquents, who will increase with a congested population.

In view of the foregoing, we recommend that the proper authorities immediately invoke the law to restore to the County Jail the lands which formerly belonged to that institution.

Commitment to the County Jail is now considered a farce by hundreds of vagrants, petty thieves and other criminals of this City, who go there for a rest after some debauch, or to tide over some critical period in their career. Chronic offenders use the County Jail as their country homes, and the reception of these delinquents by the jail officials is treated as a social function, a sort of entertainment. When the Sheriff's van empties its human freight into the jail yard, the passengers, as they are hurried to the common bathroom, are hailed with an easy and flippant familiarity by the prison officials—a familiarity which is not in accordance with human dignity. A private bath would be just as sanitary and more conducive to the self-respect of the individual. The jail officials are reminded that a cold shower bath is of little sanitary benefit where the party that is supposed to be cleansed has to resume the filthy, and sometimes vermin covered, underclothes which he brings with him. There are scores of the inmates of the jail who have been there a dozen times at least, and many of them have served so

many terms that their memory fails to recount them. This abuse should be stopped, and could be if a proper system of discipline prevailed. The employment of these chronic offenders as "trusties" about the premises of the jail is, in no sense a reformatory measure. In fact, such employment frequently has a contrary effect.

The law should be so framed that when a person without visible means of support becomes a chronic offender, he should be kept in jail until he could give satisfactory evidence that he could support himself, be cared for by responsible parties, or that he had found occupation at which he could make a living. The "indeterminate sentence" should in some form be applied to persons committed to our jails. The employment of chronic offenders as trusties is the cause of another abuse—the smuggling of opium to those who are the victims of that drug. The loose manner in which the trusties are allowed to roam at will about the grounds of the jail, gives every opportunity for conveying criminal information and smuggling contraband articles to the inmates who are in solitary confinement, or who, by the nature of their offenses, or their lack of influence, are not allowed the freedom of the grounds. Put them all at work on the land and make them work hard. Give them good food, good, clean bedding and sleeping rooms; then there will be less of them return to the institution. And those who do return will not be allowed to remain as lazy, unprofitable loafers.

The County Jail, as at present conducted, is a nursery of corruption and a school of crime, and this is no particular reflection upon the present Sheriff, except that he has not given any evidence that he thinks anything is wrong, nor has he used the power which the law has conferred upon him to change the order of things, which he could do, since he is not handicapped by Civil Service rules. Separate buildings, grounds and discipline should be provided for first offenders; they should not be compelled to associate with vicious and confirmed criminals. This also applies to minors who may be confined there temporarily, or otherwise. Nor is there any good reason why those serving a first sentence should be dressed in stripes; it is an unnecessary degradation and subserves no good purpose.

We found three prisoners in the County Jail who have been there for several years without the proper legal commitment. Their names are John Black, charged with assault to commit murder, April 15, 1904; Frank Ballard, charged with robbery, October 20, 1903, and Harry Squires, charged with arson, December 1, 1905. All these men have been tried and convicted of the crime charged against them, except Squires, who was convicted of an "attempt to commit arson," and all were in the old County Jail on Broadway street, pending appeals in their separate cases, when the disturbance of April, 1906, made it necessary to have them removed to their present quarters near Ingleside.

We do not say a word regarding the merits of the charges against these prisoners, but what we do say is, that some one is responsible for not having their records restored. Who is responsible for this blunder—if not crime—that has been going on for nearly four years? These men, if they are guilty as charged, ought to be in a State prison, where they would be of some use to the State, and possibly to themselves, and if not guilty they should be given their freedom. They do not belong in our County Jail. Black and Ballard have been confined in their cells—those filthy cells—day and night during all this time, except a few hours a week allowed for exercise in the corridor. They are not even permitted a run around the jail yard. Henry Squires has been allowed the liberties that are granted to a “trusty” of the prison, a position which he has held a long time, to the satisfaction of the authorities. He has charge of the descriptive records and is recognized as an efficient factor in the management of the jail. He seems to deserve different treatment. Let our courts and counsel get busy, and get these men their rights according to law. If such an outrage was perpetrated upon three American citizens within Mexican jurisdiction, correspondents and artists would be sent to the scene of action, and public meetings would be held denouncing the barbarous institutions of our sister republic.

The case of Michael Coffey was called to our attention while he was confined in the County Jail pending an appeal. A reputable physician, Dr. Gilbert M. Barrett, told us that Mr. Coffey was suffering from a severe and aggravated form of hydrocele, and that it would be extremely dangerous, if not criminal, to operate on him in the jail. We therefore, in the interest of humanity, took the matter to Judge Dunne, and asked him to allow Mr. Coffey to go to a hospital, that he might have proper surgical treatment. The Judge, in his chambers, informed us that it was the Sheriff's instructions to allow Mr. Coffey to be removed to a hospital at any time that he so desired. The Judge also told us that Mr. Coffey was playing upon our sympathies, and said other things not complimentary to the good sense of your Committee. We, however, knowing that our motives were pure, that we said nothing regarding the merits of the case, reflecting neither upon the trial or sentence, went on our way with light hearts and clear consciences. Later on the Appellate Court granted Mr. Coffey's appeal. We can see no good reason why Mr. Coffey was not allowed to go out on bail before the Appellate Court granted him that right; other citizens charged with violation of law, similar to that for which Coffey was convicted, were, after conviction, promptly liberated on bail. Why make an exception of Coffey? If our courts dealt equal justice, showing no more favor to the rich than to the poor, there would be less work for Grand Juries and more respect for the courts.

"In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco. Department No. 6.

"People of the State of California vs. Luther G. Brown, Defendant.

"It is ordered that the defendant, Luther G. Brown be committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the City and County of San Francisco, and that he be kept in custody by him at the St. Francis Hotel, and kept under guard by said Sheriff continuously until the further order of this Court.

"(Signed) K. S. MAHON,
"Presiding Judge of the Superior Court."

This is a copy of the order of the Court committing the defendant Luther G. Brown into the custody of the Sheriff. Mr. Brown was tried on a charge of felony. According to competent legal authority, this order made the City responsible for the expenses of Mr. Brown at the St. Francis, as well as the expense of the extra deputies which the Sheriff supplied for his "continuous" guard. And that it also released Mr. Brown's bondsmen from all responsibility of his escape during his trial and temporary incarceration in the sumptuous apartments of the hotel.

This trial took place in Department No. 6 in May last, and up to the present writing no compensation for the use of the extra deputies has been received by the Sheriff. Mr. Brown was acquitted. But we are not at all concerned with the merits of Mr. Brown's case. Our contention is that the St. Francis Hotel is not a lawful jail; that the addition of two or three deputy sheriffs to its staff does not make it such. And it is not uncommon that prisoners have escaped when confined in such places under similar conditions. There are at least two such instances mentioned in the California Reports. As the Sheriff is responsible for the safety of the prisoner while in his custody, is it not common sense, if not good law, that he should take the prisoner after each day's proceedings to the County Jail, the only place made and provided by the people for his safe keeping during trial? No one can say that the St. Francis Hotel answers the purpose of a jail in that sense. The danger of an escape cannot be properly guarded against under the conditions which obtain in a fashionable hostelry, and a mere order of court cannot provide a crowded hotel with the elements of safety which the law demands should surround a prisoner while he is on trial.

If Mr. Brown has a right to get entertainment in a fashionable hotel during his trial on a charge of felony, then every other party charged with felony, when he comes up for trial, has an equal right to insist on staying at a hotel, if he can pay for it, or if his counsel can induce the Court to write an order similar to the one given to the Sheriff in the case of Luther Brown. We do not question the motive

of the Court in permitting the defendant Brown to stay in the St. Francis Hotel during his trial, but with all due respect, we remind all whom it may concern that the growing practice of allowing wealthy violators of the law to have unusual favors granted them both before and during trial has a direct tendency to thwart the proper administration of criminal justice and to bring the entire procedure of our courts into contempt.

We have not the time or the means at our disposal to properly investigate the food and other supplies of the jail. There are no means whereby this body can obtain a knowledge of the internal management of public institutions. We must take things as they appear on the surface, as it is difficult to get behind the statements of the officials in charge.

The food supply in all the institutions visited seems to be sufficient in quantity and of fair quality. This does not apply uniformly to the meat supply, especially that which is supplied to the prisoners. There should be less difference both in the quality and in the quantity of the food that is served to the officials and employees, and that which is supplied to the prisoners. This is notably so in the matter of meat. There is no effort made here to give the cost per capita of the inmates of the various institutions which have been examined by your Committee. The Sheriff and the heads of the other institutions have given that data to the public in their reports.

In closing this report—which is fragmentary and incomplete—your Committee is forced to question the utility of mere statutes and ordinances for the government of our penal institutions. No human law is automatic. Some one must put it in action. When we make laws it is assumed that those whom we elect to execute them shall do so in the spirit in which the laws were made. They must be in sympathy with the purpose of the law, else the law will not be enforced.

Penologists tell us that a large percentage of the criminals of our country come primarily from the use and abuse of intoxicating liquor. Assuming that this statement is true, is it reasonable to expect that lawlessness will be curbed by jail officials who have only a temporary interest in their position and no experience in the management of criminals?

We have training schools for nurses to fit them to treat those who are physically or mentally unsound. Is it not time that we should have a training school for those who care for the morally diseased?

We cannot expect good results in the management of criminals from men who are placed over them as a reward for service in partisan politics. Their term of service is too uncertain, and they cannot be expected to take that interest in their work that would obtain if they

had a preliminary training and were encouraged to make the care of delinquents their life work.

* * * * *

The foregoing is in no sense a personal criticism. The individuals whom we have incidentally named are a part of a system. They have not done anything that was not done by their predecessors, and those who succeed them will, no doubt, continue the vicious regime.

The system is rotten—a cancer eating the heart of society. We have merely attempted to throw some light upon it, so that the people who pay the bills may see what they are getting for their money.

We can do but little. But it is our duty to tell what we have seen—to say the right thing when the occasion requires it—that those who come after us to take up the work where we leave it may not be able to say that we glozed over things which should see the light.

PATRICK J. HEALY, Chairman,
HERMAN H. HENCKE,
M. GALE.

RELIEF HOME AND ST. CATHERINE'S HOME.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

San Francisco, Cal., February 14, 1910.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee presents its report on the above institutions.

Relief Home.

The Almshouse, the most important of the City assets, where the helpless poor of our city have been cared for since the foundation of the municipality, is pleasantly situated on lands west of the Twin Peaks. But the Almshouse—in name at least—exists no more. The Relief Home for the Aged and Infirm has taken its place. This is a great advance. It is in line with the new psychology. Names are potent things, and there is no doubt that many a sensitive but weaker brother will in the future seek the shelter and the hospitality of this Home, who would peremptorily end the struggle rather than trudge his way “over the hills to the poorhouse.” This spirit of euphemism should be extended a little further, and the building on the grounds of the Home known as the “Last Chance” should be obliterated, both in name and in fact.

The buildings of the Home, with the exception of the new Infirmary and the several buildings erected by the superintendent during the last year, are mostly of wood and are built with little regard to plan, convenience or proportion. They are constructed piece-

meal to supply temporary wants regardless of future needs, and are now a dangerous aggregation of buildings—in fact, so many fire-traps. And this applies to the series of buildings erected on the grounds after the fire of 1906 by the Red Cross Association. They were and are all right for temporary shelter, and nothing more. As stated, there is no plan evident in the arrangement of the various structures in which the inmates are housed. So that the first thing necessary before other buildings are placed on the grounds is to make a comprehensive survey of the "Almshouse Tract," so that the necessary growth of the Home may be provided for without confusion. We should provide accommodations for an annual increase of at least 5 per cent.

There are now more than 1300 indigents in the Home, and we must expect their number to increase in the same ratio, at least as the growth of the City's population. Nor can we ignore the increasing intensity of the struggle for existence, as a factor in the increase of our indigent and dependent class. Those who in the near future drop by the wayside must do so at a much earlier period of their lives than did their immediate ancestors; therefore the percentage of derelicts on the sea of life is always increasing. More than one-fourth of the inmates at present in the Home are under sixty years of age.

Another reason why we are, and shall be, compelled to care for more than our share of indigents, arises from the fact that the reputation of our institution—even before its name was changed—had gone abroad. Our climate, the generous food supply of our institution, facts which are known far and wide, are constant incentives to the homeless wanderer, broken down on the voyage of life, to seek a haven in our Home for the Aged and Infirm. There are several inmates of the Home who have tramped many hundred miles to reach our institution, and at least one of these pilgrims passed Los Angeles on his way hither.

Provision must be made for these conditions. Instead of keeping hundreds of adults about the grounds of an institution without work, which is distinctly productive, as well as sanitary, we should make provision for putting every candidate for the hospitality of the Home at work as soon as he arrives and is recuperated. This work should be carefully adjusted to his strength. To do this at the least expense to the city and with the greatest benefit to the individuals, we should acquire land enough to make a model farm, so that the superintendent may provide employment in the open air, if possible, for every member of the Home as far as their health and strength permits. The milk, vegetables, poultry and eggs which are needed in the Home should be raised and grown on the premises. This

should be supplemented by the erection of shops where all the minor manufactures and repairs to the Home could be initiated and carried on.

Is there any good reason why the clothing, food, furniture, etc., which are now used in the Home, should not be made there? Is it consistent to oppose such industry, and at the same time use Eastern prison-made goods in our institutions? There is plenty of skilled labor at the Home, representing nearly all forms of industry. Mechanics find their way here when competition becomes too keen for them to "keep up the pace," or when they have failed to put something away for a rainy day. It is not advised that the product of these mechanical industries should be sold in the open market. This model farm may be made an educational institution. Intensive culture should be taught and practiced. The grounds are excellently located for a school of forestry, an occupation which is daily becoming of greater importance to the people of this country.

To accomplish this plan for the employment and the conservation of the labor of the inmates of the Home, the City should acquire all the lands lying to the south of the Affiliated Colleges and north of Ocean avenue. Lands that are held in acreage and through which no street lines run. These lands are mostly the property of the Sutro estate, and no doubt can be easily acquired from the heirs when the estate is settled. If these are acquired in reasonable time a large portion of them may be used for the coming Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Quite recently there has been a revolution in the management of charitable institutions in the States east of the mountains. This is especially notable in Ohio and Illinois. In those States the failures in the battle of life are placed on large and well-equipped farms, where they are encouraged to work and to be conscious that they are, even in their declining years, self-supporting—thus maintaining their self-respect to the end. These farms are called Homes. The Illinois institution provides its inmates not only with a collective home, but when a man and wife apply for relief they are not separated coldly and harshly as was formerly the custom; they are given an individual home, where they can prepare for the final transit in the glow and heat of their separate fireside. It is a new departure, and we, with our matchless climate, our untouched resources and cosmopolitan population, can not afford to stay in the rear of this progressive procession.

Los Angeles has just made arrangements to acquire 1200 acres of land for a "City Farm," where the delinquent youth of that city may be taught agriculture, horticulture, forestry and self-restraint. This condition must obtain here sooner or later. We must make

our charitable institutions as near self-supporting as possible, and this too without working the inmates beyond their strength. In this line we are fortunate in having a superintendent of the Home who is up to date and progressive in his ideas; he should be encouraged in his laudable efforts to improve the institution by using the labor of the inmates.

The construction of a first-class, fireproof, concrete barn, a concrete workshop and a concrete ice house, where an ice plant is maintained and ice manufactured, during the past year by Mr. Wollenberg shows what may be done when the right man is found and he is given the proper encouragement. These improvements have been made by the superintendent at the mere cost of material, which could not be obtained on the grounds. Give Mr. Wollenberg the assistance of one practical builder, such as Mr. Kruger, superintendent on the new Infirmary, and a few mechanics of the building trades, and he can, in five years, replace the whole institution with fireproof structures, without asking a dollar from the City, except the cost of material not found on the premises.

But why should we be satisfied with what is merely useful, commonplace and safe in the way of architecture? Why not have beautiful buildings at the Relief Home? They cost but little more, they last as long, are quite as safe, and while they last they contribute to human happiness by appealing to our higher sense, to our conception of the laws of harmony, and the symmetrical arrangement of matter. Give Mr. Wollenberg the service of an architect in addition to the mechanics.

The necessity of enlarging the grounds on which the Home is situated is evident when we take the danger of fire into consideration. A proper separation of the buildings on the grounds would greatly eliminate this fire risk. The danger of fire in the Home is a constant menace. Therefore, land should be acquired to the east of the Home, well up on the hillside towards the Twin Peaks, and on these grounds a capacious reservoir should be constructed for the exclusive use of the Home. This would give an entirely independent water supply to the Home and should be reserved for fire-extinguishing exclusively. This is only ordinary precaution when we consider the large number of inmates and employees housed in the Home—nearly 1400 people—more adults than are found in a good-sized village. Many of these people are more or less helpless through old age or disease, and are housed in buildings without proper fire-escapes or other arrangements to get out of the buildings in case of fire. In March, 1908, in the early morning, there was a fire in one of the buildings on the premises, and although the building was isolated and the whole force of the institution was out, and the City

Fire Department was promptly on hand, yet the inmates of that building, 260 in number, barely escaped with their lives. What would have happened if that fire had occurred in the darkness of the night?

On the 13th of November, your Committee had a fire-fighting test at the Home, under the supervision of Battalion Chief John J. Conlon, of District No. 9. On that occasion, it took more than five minutes to get the hose stretched and coupled, and although there was an ample supply of water, the exhibition developed defects in the system which might be fatal, if a fire should break out in any of these wooden buildings, especially in the night time. Chief Conlon suggests that proper valves in the supply pipe should be obtained at once, and that sprinkling pipes be placed upon the roofs of the wooden buildings. We endorse the recommendations of Chief Conlon, and consider them of extreme importance. We also recommend that at least two of the employees of the Home should be expert firemen, and that there should be a fire drill at least once a month. If firemen can not be employed, then we recommend that the Battalion Chief of District No. 9 be requested to have a fire drill at the Home as often as here specified.

The sewage from the whole institution should be conducted to a competent drainage area, so that no suspicion can arise that there is any contact with the sewage of the Infirmary and other buildings of the Home and that portion of the City's water supply known as Lake Honda. The following extract from Health Officer Broderick's letter to the Committee shows that this is a matter of great importance, and should receive the attention of the Board of Public Works at once. Doctor Broderick says:

"Referring to sewage at the side of the road leading to the Relief Home for Aged and Infirm, have to state that Superintendent Wollenberg informs me that sewage from the Relief Home drains in the new sewer constructed one and a half years ago by the Relief Corporation. Up to that time all the sewage from the Relief Home was carried through an eight-inch pipe along the east and north boundaries of the ground in the storm-water sewer of the Spring Valley Water Company to the pond at the head of Seventh avenue. At the present time the water from the Relief Home Laundry and a small amount of sewage from the lower pump house is going to the old sewer above referred to. In addition to this, the sewer from the Spring Valley plant is dumped into the pond at Seventh avenue."

We have frequently investigated the supplies of the Home, and found them to conform with the specifications and amount purchased. Mr. Wollenberg is a stickler for the rights of the Home in these matters. This is and has been a weak point in all of our City

institutions where food, clothing, etc., are furnished by contract. Contractors frequently offer to furnish material at prices that do not afford a legitimate profit, and to make up their losses they have been charged with attempting to bribe the parties receiving the supplies. The food supply at the Home is ample. If there is any suggestion needed, it is that a little more care and skill be expended in its preparation, and that there be less difference both in the quality and in the quantity of the food that is served to the employees and officials and that which is furnished to the inmates—the wards of the City. While this criticism is made in good faith by the Committee, it is not at all made as a complaint against the management of the Home, as it is no doubt an inheritance, and is far more prevalent in the penal institutions of our City than in the case of the one under discussion. It would be a wise economy to add a first-class chef to Mr. Wollenberg's staff, whose skill would be applied chiefly to the cuisine for the inmates.

The internal arrangement at the Home, the disposition of the inmates and their management is all that could be expected. The different wards and dormitories are kept scrupulously clean and good order obtains everywhere. The excellent bathing facilities are especially noticeable.

The 130 inmates of the Infirmary were as cheerful as could be expected—not one making complaint. Some of these patients have been bed-ridden for years, and none of them are able to go to the common table. The procession of more than two-score blind men being led into the dining-room at every meal is a sight that readily appeals to our emotions and compels us to admit that, after all, our civilization is a great advance on the time when our ancestors cared for the helpless by administering to them a well-directed blow in the region of the occiput. We now recognize that there is in every civilized community an unpaid and undistributed as well as an "unearned increment." And that the hospitals and homes for the helpless, which we are building throughout our land today, are but a tardy recognition of this debt, which we owe to those who are weak and whom we push aside in our mad struggle to reach the goal.

Mr. Wollenberg has provided for the amusement and recreation of the inmates of the Home. Two large halls have been arranged for concerts, lectures and moving-picture shows. The halls are in use nearly all the time, day and evening, as those who are unable to work resort to them for conversation, reading, etc. Many of our local artists frequently volunteer to amuse and instruct the inmates. This is a rare charity, and it should be taken as a privilege to bring even a momentary smile to the countenances of those who are rapidly passing on to their last journey. The school children of the

City should be encouraged to go out to the Home and sing to the inmates occasionally. Their songs would cheer up many an old, drooping spirit and revive pleasant memories of other days. It would also furnish a lesson to the children themselves, which in later life they might revert to with profit.

Many complaints have been made about the liberties which are enjoyed by the inmates of the Home. In pleasant weather, which prevails in our climate nearly the whole year, many of them wander around the roads bordering on the Home, and charges of begging for whiskey, tobacco and other disorderly conduct were made against them under former administrations. In this respect, the superintendent should have more authority to hold the inmates in strict discipline, and when necessary they should be compelled to give him an account of their whereabouts at all times during their temporary parole.

There is no doubt that many of the inmates of the Home, under strict classification, should be at the Home for the Feeble-Minded. Others should be consigned to an insane asylum, and probably a few might, with justice, be sent to the County Jail. To treat all these classes, and many who are not classified, with that kindness, firmness and general good humor that discipline, without harshness or cruelty shall obtain, is no small task. And your Committee is unanimous in giving Mr. Wollenberg the credit for maintaining those results.

We are pleased to know that Mr. Wollenberg, not like some of the past superintendents of this city charity, has not been given the management of the Home as a reward for partisan political service. His position, we understand, is the result of a selective process, which is certainly justified by results.

It is time for us to insist that the managers and superintendents of our jails, hospitals and Homes for the Aged and Infirm should be appointed to such positions for merit and sympathy for their work and should be retained during good behavior.

The scandals in relations to the abuse of the right of suffrage at the Almshouse precinct is a thing of the past, we hope, and under the present superintendent the voting at the precinct is carried on with perfect order. There is, however, a constant danger that many of the inmates of the Relief Home may be "voted" by scoundrels, who are employed at the Home mainly to accomplish

that result. The whole question of the qualification of the voters at the Relief Home we leave with our successors.

PATRICK J. HEALY, Chairman,
T. J. MORTON,
HERMAN H. HENCKE,
CHARLES SAMUELS.

St. Catherine's Home.

The St. Catherine's Home is a quasi-public institution, not provided for or recognized in our Charter. It has, however, been used by the City for more than a generation for the detention and care of homeless and wayward girls, and it is also used for this purpose by other counties of the State.

St. Catherine's Home is a large, roomy brick building, kept in thorough repair and provided with all the modern sanitary improvements, and is under the supervision of Sister Mary Columba, to whom this City intrusts the care of forty-four of these girls, for the support of whom the City pays \$15.00 per month each.

The discipline at St. Catherine's Home is all that can be desired, the City wards are given schooling every day and are also taught domestic economy, not in theory alone, but in practice, cooking, sewing and the care of the house. Time for play and recreation is also provided, nor is their moral training neglected.

The girls looked healthy and contented. It is to be regretted that the conditions which prevail at St. Catherine's do not obtain at other reformatory institutions, for which the municipality is wholly responsible.

PATRICK J. HEALY, Chairman,
CHARLES SAMUELS,
T. J. MORTON,
HERMAN H. HENCKE,
WILLIAM J. MEAGHER.

CORONER.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

San Francisco, Cal., February 14, 1910.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee reports as follows: The Coroner's Office of this City and County, under the administration of Dr. Leland, as far as the work of the office is concerned, has the unqualified ap-

proval of your Committee. Dr. Leland not only "respects the dead," but he protects the rights of the living, where those rights are at stake in any investigation or inquest where he has jurisdiction as Coroner.

The Office and Morgue are situated in a two-story frame building on Fell street. The premises are well kept, clean and orderly, but are not adapted for a Coroner's office building. The Coroner should have permanent quarters as soon as the financial condition of the City will warrant the necessary expenditure.

The accounts of the Coroner were investigated in connection with the books of the Public Administrator, and were found correct in every item.

The following extracts from the report of our accountant, Mr. Evans, in relation to the books in the office are endorsed in every particular by your Committee. Mr. Evans says:

"I have verified all receipts in connection with the Public Administrator's Office and all other parties, with the exception of the City Treasurer; and the authorization for deliveries, from January 1, 1908, to November 30, 1909, and found same in due order, properly vouched and accounted for, even to the minutest detail.

"Have checked all entries of property and effects, on 'Death Report Book,' which is the book of original entry, against all deliveries of same, to the Public Administrator, the Treasurer and all other authorized parties, from January 1, 1909, to November 30, 1909, and personally inspected a few packages and personal effects still in possession of the Coroner, and found every item fully and properly accounted for.

"I would here suggest that all receipt books be printed in duplicate, providing for a carbon copy, that same may be filed with the Public Administrator, the Treasurer and other parties representing heirs; also that the numbers of receipts when taken be recorded on the 'Death Report Book' of original entry, which would greatly facilitate reference to and auditing same. It gives me pleasure to state that from all of my observations I consider that this office has been brought up to a very high state of efficiency by the present incumbent, Dr. Leland, the general force working in harmony and apparently with one aim—to do their duty and serve the public."

We were unable to give any attention to the manner of the disposal of the indigent dead, which is in the charge of the Coroner. There may be some need for our successors to investigate this subject.

Article XIV, Section 16, of the Charter is not scrupulously observed by the Coroner, and presumably it is violated by his deputies. The Coroner is a county officer and on some occasions acts instead of the Sheriff. He may also be called to perform the usual functions of his office at any time, day or night. This also applies to the unusual

functions which may be demanded of him. So it would seem that the office hours prescribed by the Charter should be modified in his case. But the law is silent on these exceptions, and we have no right to assume that the Charter-makers neglected to provide for the hardships which might grow out of the exercise of special functions by any public official whose salary is paid by the people of this City and County. If there is leeway to be given to any official in regard to the observation of the law prescribing office hours, the Coroner should have the benefit, for the reason that, until he is called upon to preside at an inquest, or to execute some function which is peculiar to the Coroner as an official, and which cannot be performed by a deputy, the rest of his duties may be easily discharged by his office force. This is all that can be said in favor of the Coroner fixing his office hours to suit his convenience—that is, after the above-mentioned duties are performed. But the Charter makes no such exceptions and we are not empowered to do so.

PATRICK J. HEALY, Chairman,
HERMAN H. HENCKE,
CHAS. SAMUELS,
T. J. MORTON,
WM. J. MEAGHER.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

San Francisco, Cal., February 14, 1910.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee reports, as follows:

The office of the Public Administrator was thoroughly investigated by your Committee, with the aid of Mr. Evans, an expert accountant. After a careful investigation by Mr. Evans, lasting nearly a week, we found that there had been no investigation made of this office for a period at least as far back as the fire of 1906.

Mr. Hynes and his office force did everything to facilitate the work, giving access to bank accounts and in every way throwing open his books and showing the property for which he is responsible.

His books, for a period of two years, were carefully examined and checked with other data and found correct. At the suggestion of your Committee, Mr. Hynes is now having all his receipts in triplicate, so that in future it will be much easier to verify his accounts.

The Public Administrator's office is one of great responsibility, and is no doubt profitable to the party holding it. It is an office where personal integrity is absolutely essential, for there is amp'e

opportunity to take that which seems to be without an owner, if the official in charge is so inclined. Therefore, the community is to be congratulated in having such an official as Mr. Hynes at its head. Mr. Hynes receives his compensation through statutory fees, and his office is out of the pale of civil service. His office, therefore, offers an excellent example for comparison with other offices that are governed by civil service rules and whose employees are paid by fixed salaries.

While we do not advocate the fee system of compensation for public officials, and do not express any views at this time as to civil service, this much we do say that Mr. Hynes' office suffers in no respect in comparison with any office within the control of the City Government. And in the matter of economy of administration, we are satisfied that no other public office of this City and County can compare with it.

A difficult problem for the Public Administrator is presented by a certain class of small estates. It happens not infrequently that a person dies without relatives, leaving an estate consisting of money or personal property such as a watch or a ring, the total value of which is seventy-five dollars, or usually much less. If the Public Administrator were to take out letters on such an estate the necessary cost of administration would, in most cases, consume a considerable portion of the estate, and the residue would not be sufficient to pay for giving the decedent a decent burial. The purpose of administration is to secure the payment of the debts and the proper distribution of the estate to those entitled. But, as the funeral bill is a preferred claim, there is no need for administration when the funeral expense equals, or exceeds, the value of the estate. In such cases, the Public Administrator usually turns over the estate without administration to the undertaker in payment of the funeral bill. By so doing he loses his commissions and attorney's fees, but he thus obtains a proper burial for the decedent. In every such case he takes the undertaker's receipt and files it in his office. We recommend the enactment by the Legislature of a statute providing for a summary administration of such small estates without expense.

We regret very much that Section 14, Article 16 of the Charter is not observed by Mr. Hynes. The law contained in Section 14 in relation to office hours may be inconvenient, it may be even unnecessary, but as far as we are concerned, and as far as we know, there

is no other law upon the subject and it is not our province to excuse or palliate any delinquency with which we are confronted.

Respectfully submitted.

PATRICK J. HEALY, Chairman,
HERMAN H. HENCKE,
CHARLES SAMUELS,
T. J. MORTON,
WILLIAM J. MEAGHER.

NEW METHOD OF SELECTING GRAND JURY.

San Francisco, Cal., February 5, 1910.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, 1909-10.

Gentlemen:—The special committee appointed for this purpose begs leave to report as follows:

The present Grand Jury system provides for the selection of citizens by the Judges of the Superior Court for an indefinite period, at the pleasure of the Court. The condition which the law makes is only to the effect that one Grand Jury should be impaneled in each calendar year. This would extend the possible length of service of a Grand Jury to nearly two years, in an extreme case.

We are of the opinion that much better work could be accomplished if Grand Jurors were appointed for the term of one year, and that nine members thereof should be selected every six months, and that the foreman keep his position for the term of one year.

The reason for our opinion lies in the fact that it takes the average citizen fully six months before he is thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the Charter, and the working of the different branches of the City Government, and after that, under the present system, the time appears to be too short for thorough investigations and effective results.

We therefore recommend to the District Attorney's office, and other legal advisers of the City Government, that they take steps towards having a law formulated and introduced in the Legislature amending the Penal Code so as to obtain the change desired.

Respectfully submitted.

ADOLF KOSHLAND,
JOHN J. DEANE,
PATRICK J. HEALY.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE OF SHERIFF'S OFFICE FORCE.

To His Honor P. H. McCarthy.

Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco.

Dear Sir:—The morning papers report the passing of an Ordinance providing for three additional employees in the Sheriff's office.

Having carefully investigated the above office for the past year, and being fully convinced that the deputies and other employees of that office are amply sufficient to perform all the duties which the Charter prescribes and that a further supply of officials in the Sheriff's office is a waste of the tax-payers' money,

Therefore, we, the Grand Jury, recommend to the Mayor, and to the Board of Supervisors, that no Ordinance increasing the number of deputies in the Sheriff's office be passed.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) WILLIAM MOOSER, Secretary.

February 15th, 1910.

RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING TIME-CLOCKS.

Grand Jury Rooms, Mills Building,
San Francisco, February 17, 1910.

The following resolution was moved and carried at the last meeting of the Grand Jury:

The constant tendency of the municipal employees of this City and County to shirk their duty in complying with the law in regard to office hours is so common that it has become a grievance, which the tax-payer should seriously consider. Some of the offices where the evil is most pronounced happen to be the ones where there is a constant clamor for more help and whose employees are organizing not only to work fewer hours but also to get more pay for the few hours which they are compelled to give to the service of the City.

After a careful investigation of this subject, the needs of the different offices of the City Government and their requirements under the Charter, we have concluded that one of the best ways to harmonize the conflicting interests in this regard, the rights of the people and the duties of City employees, is to have time-clocks installed in all the important municipal offices of the City and County, so that an accurate estimate of the service of the different employees may be obtained and kept as a matter of record.

This record will give some idea of the service in any particular office, and the time which the employees devote to the service of the City. . If the record is correctly kept, it may be used to determine the needs of any particular office, as to whether the clerks employed therein are needed, or whether a different arrangement of the office force might not produce better results.

The prime object in employing any official is the benefit of the people, and not the emolument or convenience of the official.

The practice of taking the time of employees obtains in every important commercial business in this City, and is used in the municipal offices of other large cities of our country, including New York.

This City has such a clock in use in the Isolation Hospital, where it was found to be a necessity.

We therefore recommend that such time-clocks, or equivalent appliances, be placed in every municipal office of this City and County where salaries, prescribed by the Charter, are paid. And we earnestly recommend our successors in office to take up the work, as we know that no more serious problem confronts our City Government to-day, than to have every dollar received in salaries by its officials, balanced by an honest and equitable return in municipal service.

PATRICK J. HEALY,

ADOLF KOSHLAND,

WM. MOOSER, Secretary.

FINAL REPORT
OF
THE GRAND JURY

IMPANELED BY

HON. JOHN J. VAN NOSTRAND

Presiding Judge Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco

March 4, 1910

DISCHARGED BY

HON. E. P. MOGAN

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H. M. Alexander Ptg. Co., 88 First St., S. F.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Names of Grand Jurors and of Grand Jury Standing Committees	1
Indictments	3
Resolutions	6
Report on Board of Public Works and Streets and Sewers..	11
Report on Treasurer's Office.....	15
Report on Auditor's Office.....	15
Report on Police Department and Police Courts.....	19
Report on Coroner's Office.....	28
Report on Public Administrator.....	31
Report on Board of Health and Receiving Hospitals.....	34
Report on Relief Home.....	34
Report on City and County Hospital.....	36
Report on St. Catherine's Home.....	37
Report on Department of Elections and Registrar of Voters...	38
Report on Mayor's Office.....	42
Report on Board of Supervisors.....	43
Report on Water Front.....	44
Report on County Clerk's Office.....	46
Report on Assessor's Office.....	47
Report on Tax Collector's Office.....	48
Report on Recorder's Office.....	51
Report on Parks.....	51
Report on Playgrounds.....	55
Report on Sheriff's Office.....	56
Report on County Jail.....	57
Report on Public Morals and Places of Amusement.....	63
Report on School Department, Public Libraries, Law Library	65
Report on Fire Department.....	68
Report on Department of Electricity.....	74
Report on District Attorney's Office.....	77
Report on City Attorney's Office.....	78
Report on Superior Courts.....	80
Report on Justices' Courts and Justices' Clerk	81
Report on Civil Service Commission.....	82

MEMBERS OF GRAND JURY

ISAAC GOLDMAN, Foreman.....	Post and Fillmore Streets
LAWRENCE ARNSTEIN.....	Third and Mission Streets
GEORGE D. CLARK.....	160 Natoma Street
JOHN CRONIN.....	2331 California Street
WILLIAM CRONAN.....	17 Baker Street
LOUIS GASSNER.....	112-114 Geary Street
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER.....	416 Oak Street
E. S. LOWRY.....	1553 Page Street
ISADORE LAVENTHAL.....	553 Mission Street
WILLIAM H. LANE.....	19 Dorland Street
CHARLES McCARTHY.....	2756 Pierce Street
EDWARD McDEVITT.....	1501 Eddy Street
FERNANDO NELSON.....	30 Presidio Terrace
GEORGE J. OLIVA.....	401 Columbus Avenue
MAX SOMMER.....	838 Market Street
F. L. TURPIN.....	Hotel Turpin, Powell near Eddy Street
T. S. WILLIAMS.....	693 Mission Street
JOHN J. WIRTNER.....	171 Second Street
J. F. JEWELL, Secretary.....	Clunie Building



GRAND JURY, 1910-1911

Report of the Grand Jury

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE TERM BEGIN-
NING MARCH 4, 1910, AND ENDING MARCH 4, 1911.

*To the Honorable, the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, in and
for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.*

Sir :—

The undersigned Grand Jury have the honor to report as follows:

The following Grand Jury was sworn in on March 4, 1910, by the presiding judge, the Honorable J. J. Van Nostrand:

Isaac Goldman, *Foreman*; Lawrence Arnstein, George D. Clark, John Cronin, William Cronan, Louis Gassner, Andrew J. Gallagher, E. S. Lowry, Isadore Laventhal, William H. Lane, Charles McCarthy, Edward McDevitt, Fernando Nelson, George J. Oliva, Max Sommer, F. L. Turpin, T. S. Williams, John J. Wirtner, J. F. Jewell.

The Grand Jury then assembled in the Grand Jury rooms, and completed its organization by the election of J. F. Jewell as secretary.

On March 10, 1910, Foreman Goldman appointed the following committees:

GRAND JURY STANDING COMMITTEE

ISAAC GOLDMAN, *Foreman*, and J. F. JEWELL, *Secretary*,
ex-officio members of all committees.

*Board of Public Works, Streets, Sidewalks,
Sewers, Street Railways*

F. L. TURPIN, Chairman
GEORGE D. CLARK.
LOUIS GASSNER.

Treasurer and Auditor

LAWRENCE ARNSTEIN, Chairman.
GEORGE D. CLARK.
E. S. LOWRY.

Police Department and Police Courts

ISADORE LAVENTHAL, Chairman.
WILLIAM LANE.
GEORGE J. OLIVA.
JOHN J. WIRTNER.
E. S. LOWRY.
EDWARD McDEVITT.

Coroner and Public Administrator

JOHN J. WIRTNER, Chairman.
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER.
ISADORE LAVENTHAL.

*Department of Public Health, Almshouse,
Receiving Hospitals, City and County
Hospital, St. Catherine's Home*

FERNANDO NELSON, Chairman.
LAWRENCE ARNSTEIN.
F. L. TURPIN.

*Department of Elections,
Commissioners and Registrar*

CHARLES MCCARTHY, Chairman.
EDWARD McDEVITT.
JOHN J. WIRTNER.

Mayor and Supervisors

EDWARD McDEVITT, Chairman.
ISADORE LAVENTHAL.
WILLIAM CRONAN.

Water Front

JOHN CRONIN, Chairman.
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER.
JOHN J. WIRTNER.

Assessor, Tax Collector

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Chairman.
T. S. WILLIAMS.
JOHN J. WIRTNER.

County Clerk and Recorder

WILLIAM CRONAN, Chairman.
E. S. LOWRY.
JOHN CRONIN.

Parks, Public Squares and Playgrounds

T. S. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
JOHN CRONIN.
GEORGE J. OLIVA.

Sheriffs and County Jails

WILLIAM LANE, Chairman.
MAX SOMMER.
WILLIAM CRONIN.

Public Morals and Places of Amusement

LOUIS GASSNER, Chairman.
WILLIAM LANE.
CHARLES MCCARTHY.

*School Department, Public Libraries and
Reading Room, Law Library*

GEORGE J. OLIVA, Chairman.
MAX SOMMER.
LOUIS GASSNER.

Fire Department and Department of Electricity

MAX SOMMER, Chairman.
LAWRENCE ARNSTEIN.
F. L. TURPIN.

Superior Courts, Justices' Courts

E. S. LOWRY, Chairman.
EDWARD MCDEVITT.
T. S. WILLIAMS.

District Attorney and City and County Attorney

GEORGE D. CLARK, Chairman.
CHARLES MCCARTHY.
FERNANDO NELSON.

ISAAC GOLDMAN, Foreman.
J. F. JEWELL, Secretary.
HOWARD VERNON, Official Stenographer.

During their incumbency, the Grand Jury returned 82 indictments as follows:

Louis Testa..... Grand Larceny.

Raphael Pasquinero.....	Grand Larceny.
W. S. Crandall.....	Embezzlement.
P. C. Pappas.....	Presenting false proofs in support of a claim upon policy of Insurance in violation of Section 549 of the Penal Code.
Edward Burke.....	Selling land twice.
A. Paladini.....	Conspiracy against trade.
Western Fish Co.....	Conspiracy against trade.
W. O. Weissich.....	Conspiracy against trade.
American Fish and Oyster Co..	Conspiracy against trade.
A. Traponi.....	Conspiracy against trade.
W. H. Maack.....	Conspiracy against trade.
F. E. Booth.....	Conspiracy against trade.
S. Tarantino.....	Conspiracy against trade.
A. Enea.....	Conspiracy against trade.
Geo. Maggio.....	Conspiracy against trade.
F. Ballanti.....	Conspiracy against trade.
P. Alioto.....	Conspiracy against trade.
J. Machi.....	Conspiracy against trade.
R. Villa.....	Conspiracy against trade.
New San Francisco Fish Co....	Conspiracy against trade.
Emilio Boezone.....	Conspiracy against trade.
S. Dentici.....	Conspiracy against trade.
The California Fish Co.....	Conspiracy against trade.
D. Cereghino.....	Conspiracy against trade.
Emma Smith.....	Conspiracy against trade.
Mary Orloff.....	Conspiracy against trade.
H. Rittore.....	Conspiracy against trade.
J. B. Inguglia.....	Grand Larceny.
J. E. Kessing.....	Grand Larceny.
E. E. Miles.....	Grand Larceny.
L. E. Spencer.....	Drawing bank check with intent to defraud in violation of Section 476A of the Penal Code.
E. Maggi.....	Conspiracy against trade.
F. Armerrio.....	Conspiracy against trade.
L. Secchini.....	Conspiracy against trade.
D. Garassino.....	Conspiracy against trade.
L. Ferroggiaro.....	Conspiracy against trade.
John Doe Orloff.....	Grand Larceny.
G. Garibaldi.....	Conspiracy against trade.
S. Bottini.....	Conspiracy against trade.
W. E. Tondee.....	Forgery.
Hans Kleinlein.....	Embezzlement.
Joseph Hidalgo.....	Criminal Conspiracy in violation of Section 182 of the Penal Code.

Philip Epstine..... Embezzlement.
Hannah Walsh.....Assault with attempt to commit
murder.
Joe M. Git.....Extortion.
George L. Price.....Drawing bank check with intent to
defraud, in violation of Section
476A of the Penal Code.
Robert Thompson.....Murder.
Robert Thompson.....Mutilation of a Body.
D. H. Bibb.....Selling land twice.
W. J. Hennessy.....Assault with caustic Chemical in
violation of Section 244 of the
Penal Code.
E. C. Schweinard..... Embezzlement.
Anna Koehler.....Bigamy.
Louis and Anna Koehler..... Obtaining money by false pretenses.
Archie Gregroff.....Murder.
Joseph Bernstein.....Abduction.
D. E. Blackburn..... Agreeing to accept a bribe.
Joseph De Benedette..... Conspiracy to extort.
Joseph Francis.....Conspiracy to extort.
Carl J. Coburn.....Conspiracy to extort.
Robert A. Malone..... Embezzlement.
Morris Gardner..... Obtaining money by false pretenses.
P. Patronia.....Murder.
V. Rendezzo.....Murder.
Mary Orloff..... Grand Larceny.
John Doe Orloff..... Grand Larceny.
E. C. Miles.....Grand Larceny.
W. J. Coburn.....Compounding felony in violation of
Section 153 of the Penal Code.
Lillian Carlton.....Grand Larceny.
Elmer L. Smith.....Grand Larceny.
Margaret Smith.....Grand Larceny.
John R. Woodson.....Grand Larceny.
George M. Woodson.....Grand Larceny.
Michael McKeever.....Selling pools in violation of Section
337A of the Penal Code.
P. Patronia.....Assault with attempt to commit
murder.
V. Rendezzo.....Assault with attempt to commit
murder.
Leon H. Jones.....Violation of the Provisions of Sec-
tion 476A of the Penal Code of the
State of California.
A. G. Rehfield..... Embezzlement.
R. M. Early.....Abandonment and neglect of wife.

That the Grand Jury might be in a position to investigate any violation of the law, one of their first official acts was to adopt the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Public, through the press of San Francisco, is invited to call to the attention of this Grand Jury any violation of the law which may come to their notice, and that any such communication shall be held in strict confidence, but that no attention shall be paid to any anonymous letter."

Which resolution brought many letters of complaint which were given full and complete investigations, and during our terms several resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the proper officials. Some of these resolutions will be found in the reports following, and the others are as follows:

Resolution

"Resolved, That the Grand Jury unanimously recommends that The Board of Police Commissioners rescind a resolution adopted by them on March 21, 1910, and reading as follows:

"That on and after this date dancing will be allowed in the saloons and restaurants retailing liquor under a permit from this Board within that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, and bounded as follows: By the south side of Turk Street by the east side of Taylor Street, by the south side of O'Farrell Street and by the east side of Mason Street, inclusive of the sides of the streets mentioned in this resolution.

"And Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his honor, the Mayor, P. H. McCarthy, and to the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners, with the request for their assistance and the immediate enforcement of the above resolution."

Resolution

"Whereas, The Board of Supervisors is said to be about to act on the restoration of the "Nickle in the Slot" Machines, in the City and County of San Francisco.

"Whereas, Such a course would engender the re-establishment of gambling in this community.

"Whereas, That the Grand Jury voice its opposition to said proposal in the most emphatic manner, and that a committee of seven members of the Grand Jury be appointed by the Foreman to appear before the Honorable Board of Supervisors to protest in person against the passage of said resolution."

Resolution and Report

San Francisco, Cal., October 26, 1910.

Honorable Grand Jury:—The foreman begs to report that

upon a visit to Golden Gate Park he found conditions existing there most commendable; but recommends that the attention of the Honorable Board of Park Commissioners be directed to the necessity for toilets in the vicinity of the "Great Highway" and "Sloat Boulevard" adjacent thereto for the convenience of the public, and also to the urgent need of proper quarters for mothers with infants in arms, and hereby offers the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the above report be called to the attention of the Honorable Board of Park Commissioners asking that immediate action be taken regarding the matter above referred to."

Resolution and Report

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Public Morals having conferred with a committee of the North Beach Improvement Club beg to submit the following report:

That the evils complained of in a report to the North Beach Improvement Club by its committee on morals and which were read here at our previous meeting are found to be substantially true, and that some action should be taken by this body to effectually abolish the deplorable conditions existing at the lower end of Kearny Street, and to this end your committee respectively suggests that the following resolutions be adopted:

"Whereas, A vast number of dives infest that block of Pacific Street adjoining the east side of Kearny Street and the vicinity thereof; and

"Whereas, The North Beach Improvement Club has called the attention of this body to the conditions that exist, and are praying for relief of the evil; now therefore

"Be it Resolved, That the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, in regular session assembled, respectfully request the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners to exert every power at its command toward effectually removing the evil from this district, and that they grant no license to any dive located west of Sansome Street; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions together with a copy of the report of the Morals Committee of the North Beach Improvement Club, be sent to the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners."

Resolution

San Francisco, Cal., December 16, 1910.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors, of the City and County of San Francisco.

Dear Sirs:—We beg to call your attention to the collisions that frequently occur with automobiles and other vehicles, many

of them occurring after dark, causing serious injury and sometimes loss of life. As you are aware there is a law now compelling automobiles to carry lights after dark. This is a discrimination in favor of other vehicles, and as a matter of proper precaution and in justice to both the automobiles as well as to the drivers of other vehicles, we feel there should be one law for all classes of conveyances that are in use after dark. If there is danger of collision in night driving as there is apt to be, and a light will avoid this, why make it compulsory on one class of vehicles and not on another. At any rate if all conveyances will carry lights after dark it would certainly be a protection to both.

Resolution Recommending Lights on All Class of Conveyances After Dark

"Therefore, We, the Grand Jury, recommend the Mayor and Board of Supervisors, that they pass an ordinance making it compulsory upon all class of conveyances that are in use after night fall to be equipped with a light or lights to serve as a signal by which danger of collision can be avoided."

Resolution

"Whereas, Employees of the City and County of San Francisco reside outside the limits thereof; and

"Whereas, The Charter of this City and County provides that all employees of this municipality shall be citizens and residents; and

"Whereas, The practice of citizens moving outside the limits of this city has grown to alarming proportions, over 100,000 people crossing the bay of San Francisco each morning to earn their living in this city and re-crossing the bay in the evening; and

"Whereas, The practice is manifestly unfair to the merchants, citizens and workmen, and causes a terrific financial drain upon the resources of San Francisco and materially interferes with its progress; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Grand Jury of San Francisco in regular session assembled this 28th day of July, 1910, that we insist upon the observance of the Charter provision, requiring residence in this city as a requisite for employment, and the attention of heads of the Municipal Departments is directed to the provisions of this resolution; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his honor, Mayor P. H. McCarthy, and further that a copy be sent to heads of all of the Departments of this Municipality with a request for co-operation thereon."



ISAAC GOLDMAN, Foreman

Resolution

"Resolved, That the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, pass the following ordinance to become a law as soon as possible, for the purpose of eliminating unnecessary opportunities for accidents which are becoming of almost daily occurrence, caused by the increasing traffic upon the streets of our city, which in our opinion will greatly lessen the exposure to said accidents of life and property of this city:

Ordinance

Prohibiting Persons Leading Horses or Mules Hitched to Vehicles Behind Another Vehicle Drawn by Horses or Mules

"Section I. No person within the City and County of San Francisco shall lead through the streets more than one horse or teams of horses or one mule or teams of mules, hitched to a vehicle drawn by a horse or team or horses, or mule or teams of mules, behind another vehicle which is drawn by a horse or team of horses, or a mule or team of mules.

"Section II. Any person, firm or Corporation, who shall violate this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred (\$500) dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Section III. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

Resolution

"Whereas, Mrs. Della Thompson Lutes, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the American Purity Federation and editor of "American Motherhood," made an announcement at the Palace Hotel, at a meeting of the Purity Congress, on Sunday last, that our public schools are hot-beds of vice, and that in the last few days in San Francisco she had been appaled by the thousands of cases of vice that had obstructed themselves on her notice; and

"Whereas, The lady in question declared she had proof to back her statements; and

"Whereas, The Eastern press, and in particular the press of those sections of the country that are opposed to the selection of the City and County of San Francisco, by the Congress of the United States as the place for holding the Panama International Exposition to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal, make use of such vile and false statements to injure our standing before the world and to hurt our chances with the Congress of the United States; and

"Whereas, At a meeting of the principals of the school to-

gether with the superintendent and his deputies, it was proven beyond doubt that Mrs. Lutes had not visited a single school in San Francisco, nor interviewed any of our school principals regarding this or any other matter; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That upon the immediate and thorough investigation of this serious and important subject, that the charges made by Mrs. Lutes are unwarranted and without foundation, but are malicious and false in their entirety and that the moral, social and intellectual training of the school children of this community is worthy of the greatest commendation; and be it further

"Resolved, That owing to the lady's hasty departure from this City the Grand Jury regrets its inability to bring Mrs. Lutes before it in order to ascertain the source of her false information; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Grand Jury requests the press of this city not to publish the statements and speeches of any person, whether a resident or a stranger, that holds our city and citizenship to public scorn and contempt unless such utterances are based upon facts; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Grand Jury again requests any one who knows of any violation of the law to communicate with this body, and immediate action is assured;

"Resolved, That the Grand Jury deems it necessary to state that newspaper articles which during our incumbency have from time to time appeared, and which by the press are spoken of as having emanated from this Grand Jury, are in the main without foundation in fact, because of the oath of secrecy taken by every member of this Jury, and rigidly adhered to by him; and be it further

"Resolved, That since this Grand Jury has completed its work, and is about to be discharged, that persons presenting themselves at investigations, and attending as representing this Grand Jury are doing so without authority from this body."

The Grand Jury made extensive investigation in the alleged extortion cases and graft in Chinatown; but on account of the inability to get direct evidence, no indictments were found in these cases.

The attendance of the members at the meetings have been very good, and the various committees have worked hard and faithfully as we believe their reports will show. In all investigations where there was the least doubt, the Jury insisted that the defendants be heard.

The Grand Jury is indebted to Dr. Gardner of the Federal Service for acting as interpreter for us in the Chinatown investigation, and for which he refused to accept any fees.

Mr. Howard Vernon, our official stenographer, has at all times been in attendance and we have found him most efficient and courteous.

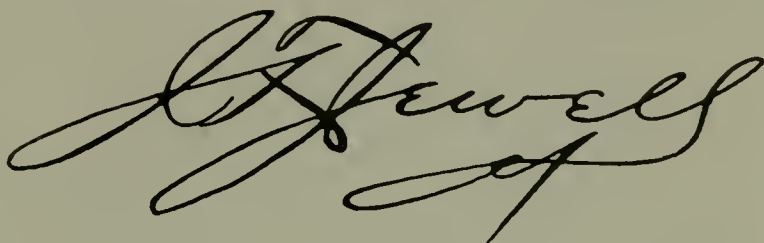
Police Officers John Freel and Geo. Duffy and S. V. Bunner, who were assigned to the Grand Jury, have at all times been ready and willing to perform whatever services we required of them.

We would suggest that the work on the Hall of Justice be rushed as rapidly as possible, and that the proper authorities grant no further extension of time to the contractors engaged on this work.

Respectfully submitted,



Foreman.



Secretary.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS AND STREETS AND SEWERS

San Francisco, Cal., February 16, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Board of Public Works, Streets and Sewers, having given due consideration and attention to the matters coming within the province of our Committee, and having made personal investigation thereon have the honor to submit herewith the results of our observations and investigations in the following report:

Board of Public Works

This branch of our municipal government has control of the construction of municipal public buildings, such as the Hall of Justice, School Houses, Fire Department Houses, Police Stations, San Francisco Hospitals, County Jail, and the Infirmary on the Relief Tract, etc.

Also the construction of the Auxiliary and High Pressure Fire Protection Systems, including the construction of Reservoirs, Cisterns and Pumping Station, the Garbage Disposal Plants, the

Geary Street Railroad, The Mission Viaduct, and the construction of Public Sewers and Street Paving.

All of the above improvements are paid for by the City and County out of moneys arising from the sale of municipal bonds.

Besides these matters the Board of Public Works has control of the Paving of Streets, the construction of sewers, and the supervision of building construction, all of which is paid for by property-owners, and the repair and cleaning of public streets and sewers, which is paid for by the City and County out of moneys appropriated by the Board of Supervisors in an annual budget.

Public Buildings

Among the public buildings now in course of construction are the following:

San Francisco Hospital.

Hall of Justice.

City and County Jail.

Schools—Adams Grammar, Denman Grammar, Jean Parker Grammar, Peabody Primary, Spring Valley Grammar, Grattan Primary, Franklin Grammar, Burnett Primary, Harrison Primary, Cleveland Primary, Farragut Primary, Clement Primary and Sheridan Primary.

These buildings are of modern design, and of the most substantial construction. The prices at which the various contracts have been let are reasonable, and the city is receiving full value for the money being expended.

Sewer System

•We take special pride in this sewer system being constructed as it is with a view to permanency and carrying capacity. We doubt that any city in the world can boast anything as modern as our new sewer system, substantially built about eighteen inches thick of vitrified brick and re-enforced concrete. They will serve the city for the next seventy-five years, and are being constructed so that no earth disturbance may throw them out of line.

Auxiliary Water Supply System

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of a reservoir at the Twin Peaks, also a pumping station on the city's property at the corner of Second and Townsend Streets. The work on both contracts is well under way.

The work of laying the cast-iron high pressure mains and hydrants has been progressing in the Western Addition, the Mis-

sion and the North Beach districts. It was the wish of the Board of Public Works that the streets in the retail shopping districts should not be opened during the holiday season.

Eighty-five re-enforced concrete fire cisterns have been completed.

Geary Street Railroad

The Board of Public Works has awarded a contract for furnishing the steel rails, and will in the near future enter into contracts for all materials required in the construction of this municipal railroad, such as trolley poles, wires, redwood ties, plates, spikes and all other line of materials. The Board is now considering suitable designs of cars to be operated on this railroad, preparatory to awarding a contract for furnishing the same.

Street Repair

All the repairs of the accepted streets are made by the employees of the Board. The repair of our bitumen and asphalt paved streets, which was formerly performed under public contract, are now made by the Board of Public Works, and the results are more satisfactory and economical than under the contract system. The city has installed an asphalt plant in its corporation yard, and the Board of Public Works has created a department of street repair, which handles all work of this character.

Street Cleaning and Sprinkling

This work is now being done by the employees of the Board of Public Works, instead of, as formerly, under public contract, with the same satisfactory results as shown in the matter of street repair. The city owns the specially constructed dump wagons and sprinklers, and conducts the cleaning and sprinkling of streets through its department of Street Cleaning, under the Board of Public Works.

Comments

The members of your committee have devoted as much time as they could possibly spare, to a thorough investigation of the foregoing subjects. They have inspected many of the municipal buildings and other public work while in course of construction. They have also discussed many of these matters with the individual members of the Board of Public Works. We found the commissioners at all times prepared to receive, and actually invited any suggestions for the betterment of this most important commission in the public service.

All the large bond issue work, such as public buildings, sewer system and auxiliary fire protection system, seem to be constructed with a view to permanency and utility. It appears to be the aim of the Board to give to our taxpayers the best that can be had, and that nothing is too good for our city than can be furnished within the money limitation that has been fixed by the appropriations for each important work.

The street repair and street cleaning departments were more than usually taxed during the holiday season, by the carnival spirit that prevailed in the North Beach, and Mission districts. The Board of Public Works co-operated with our citizens in these districts, and made special efforts to place their streets in proper repair. These streets were given a thorough cleaning during the early morning hours succeeding each night's festivity.

Your committee in concluding this report, have nothing but words of praise for the manner in which the city's business is conducted by the Board of Public Works. Our official intercourse with the different commissioners has at all times been congenial, and our suggestions were welcome. A conveyance was always in readiness to proceed with us in company with the commissioners on a tour of inspection of all work under their supervision.

While we have endeavored at all times to have our conferences with the entire Board of Public Works, many of the matters quite naturally were taken up directly with Mr. Casey, the President of the Board. We found him thoroughly conversant with all the details of his large department, and strictly in touch with its work.

Recommendations

We recommend the utmost diligence on the part of our City Officials in the construction of the Geary Street Road. We recommend that they do not temporize with delays or obstructions, but that they apply themselves to the task of completion with all the energy at their command. We believe that the manner of construction of this road as agreed upon, will permit of great economy as compared with the original estimates, and that there will be sufficient funds available from the Geary Street Bond Issue to permit of the construction of a crosstown line as a feeder to the Geary Street Road, and we recommend that the Mayor and Supervisors give this matter of constructing a crosstown line which will tap the North Beach District through the proposed Stockton Street Tunnel and proceeding from Market and Fourth Streets by the most direct available route to the Mission District and County line, their early consideration.

We recommend that immediate steps be taken toward the improvements of our streets. Realizing the impossibility of doing all of the work which is actually necessary, without special appropria-

tion, we suggest that the more important thoroughfare be immediately repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

F. L. TURPIN, Chairman.
GEORGE D. CLARK.
LOUIS GASSNER.

TREASURER'S OFFICE

San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—In regard to the Treasurer's Office, the Chairman went into the details of the office as much as possible for a layman, this being necessarily a matter of form for any one but an accountant. He was impressed, however, with the orderly manner in which the whole office seemed to be conducted.

The accounts and books were in accessible shape. Treasurer John McDougald and his assistants seem to have all the necessary information in regard to this department at hand for quick reference.

Mr. McDougald suggested that the Wilbur deficiency account amounting to \$13,964.16 be wiped off the books by transfer from the general fund; and we suggest that this be done, if the City Attorney decides such action does not interfere with any of the city's rights in the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

LAWRENCE ARNSTEIN, Chairman.
EDWARD S. LOWRY.
GEO. D. CLARK.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE

San Francisco, Cal., February 16, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—We, the Committee on the Auditor's Office, find the Auditor, Mr. Boyle, and all the various clerks pleasant and affable and seemingly willing to take suggestions; however it is impossible for a layman to judge much as to details, as it is even hard for an expert spending months there to get at essentials. We shall merely call the attention in an abbreviated form under sub-headings to the various matters that came to our attention and to a few suggestions that we have to offer, more with reference to a complete change in the Accounting System of the City, than to any detail changes in the Auditor's Office.

A. We find that the Auditor is not an auditor in the usual sense of the word, as he merely passes on the legality of the charge, O.K'ing the demands and seeing that the authorized person receives the warrant or demand. This is not a criticism of Auditor Boyle, but merely of the system now in vogue.

B. It is utterly impossible with the present force, and the present system of accounts, to get at the original entries for the various expenditures in any of the departments, and when it is possible to see the original entries it is absolutely impossible to satisfactorily judge as to their correctness.

C. There is no uniform system of supplies accounting throughout the City, some departments having better systems than others, but there is not the proper checking up of stock accounts with inventory at the first of the year.

The laborers are kept track of in different ways, in the different departments. There should be a uniform system of doing this, adopting a method suitable to all departments, so that the Auditor could check up any bills for supplies or any salary records in very short order, knowing that there was a uniform system in every department and knowing just what books and records to look for in each department.

D. There is no head of an Accounting System, and this is one of the first faults to be remedied if we change our Municipal Accounting. Civil Service is practically a dead letter, in-as-much as very few Civil Service examinations have been held compared to the number of places that are subject to Civil Service rules, and for innumerable places there is no eligible list. Of course all these temporary appointments put the accent on political availability and complaisance instead of on efficiency and all this is bound to militate against a first-class accounting system.

2. There is absolutely no Civil Service list in the Auditor's office. Auditor Boyle seems to content himself with the fact, that the Civil Service Commission tells him that people are either on the Civil Service list or temporary appointments and has no way of checking up for himself. In-as-much as a recent decision of the Supreme Court has held that the Auditor is responsible for any demands that he O.K's for non-Civil Service people, if there are eligibles on the list, he should have a more efficient check as far as temporary and Civil Service appointments are concerned.

3. Suggestions: In going over the Auditor's report, even experts find it difficult to get at the gist of the financial situation of the City. We feel,

First. That the expense should be aggregated by their nature or function as well as by appropriations, so that comparison could be made by segregations and by departments.

Second. Increases and decreases should be shown by periods as compared to previous years and previous months.



J. F. JEWELL, Secretary

Third. The Budget should show the exact requirements of every department, and should make it incumbent on the various departments to spend the money exactly as detailed in the Budget. At present, when a certain appropriation is made for a department, in-as-much as they can regulate the salaries of the various positions and also the various expenses as long as they do not exceed the appropriation, they are apt to spend the money in a way that would not appeal to the Finance Committee had they known what the money was to be expended for. In fact the present method of Budget is simply guess-work.

A. On account of the inability to get at the real requirements, as the accounting methods and segregation of costs are so poor, or

B. On account of the unwillingness to get at the exact requirements, as the present methods gives more opportunity for a larger appropriation. All the departments ask the Auditor and the Finance Committee for much more than they really need, as they expect to be cut down.

Fourth. There should be a uniform system of accounting under the head of a competent man who is non-removable and nominally; the Auditor could be made the head of the Accounting Department of the whole city. In setting up a uniform system of accounts, your committee would suggest generally, that there would be a complete statement of Assets and Liabilities from time to time, just as any large Corporation would require. The accounts should be so arranged, that the Revenues and the Expenses could be shown and compared from period to period.

4. It is, however, not the purpose of your Committee to suggest any details as to the changes required either in the Auditor's office or the present method of Municipal Accounting. We realize how impossible it is for any layman giving comparatively little time to the subject, to suggest anything of real value. However, the fact that this Municipal Accounting is now a new thing, has been a great aid to the committee, which has been able to obtain many valuable suggestions:

A. From the various reports of the Bureau of the Municipal Research of the City of New York, showing how City Department Accounting should be run.

B. From the "Manual of Business Procedure of the City of New York," issued by Metz, the Controller, showing how the whole City of New York is now controlled by a central Bureau of Accounts.

C. The Committee feels that the accounts of the City could very advantageously be arranged somewhat along the lines suggested by the National Municipal League in the year 1900, which makes it possible to compare the efficiency and the unit cost of similar departments in different cities of more or less the same size. The best proof that this is the proper way of doing things,

is that this system has been practically adopted by the United States Census Bureau in comparing different cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore and Chicago are only a few of the cities that have adopted this form of Municipal Accounting, realizing its great comparative value.

D. Your Committee wishes to recommend particularly for the careful consideration of the people interested in improving our present method, a report that will be issued shortly by the Merchants Association of this City which is the result of months of study and hard work on the part of a number of the leading accountants of San Francisco. The report goes into the details of a number of changes showing how the City should be run in an intelligent manner, just as a large Corporation would be conducted where millions of Dollars would be spent each year in building, in labor, and in supplies.

In conclusion, we wish to say, that any of these criticisms are suggestions offered with due modesty, as we realize how impossible it is for us to do justice to the situation in the short time allotted to us, and our necessarily inexperienced knowledge of the whole subject; but we do know that something is necessary to improve the present accounting methods of the City, so as to make responsibility more definite in all the departments, all of which would give the Auditor a much more decided control over the expenditures of the City and enable him to be not only an Auditor in name, but an auditor in fact. We are not criticizing the present Auditor, Mr. Boyle, realizing that it is not his fault that the Municipal Accounting system is in its present shape. He undoubtedly is doing all that he can with his present force, and with the lack of any uniformity in Accounting Methods or co-operation between the different departments; we feel that he should be able to judge as to the correctness of the demands in a much quicker and much more satisfactory manner than he can possibly do, the way the department accounts are at present. Each department is run as it suits the temporary head while he is in office, with systems and methods changing every few months of every few years. All this militates against efficiency and the proper check on expenditures and this is what we are making a plea for in our report. In short let us run our City as any large Corporation would handle a business of the same magnitude.

Very respectfully submitted,

LAWRENCE ARNSTEIN, Chairman.
EDWARD S. LOWRY.
GEORGE D. CLARK.

POLICE DEPARTMENT AND POLICE COURTS

San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Police Committee after its investigation into the affairs and conditions of the Police Department and Police Courts of the City and County of San Francisco, beg leave to report as follows:

Mission Station

This station was found to be in excellent condition and the records required by law to be kept were full and complete in every respect.

Potrero Station

This station was found to be in an extremely bad condition. It is an old frame structure, the jail quarters being inadequate, the lavatories not sanitary. We call the attention of the Board of Health to the condition of this station to the end that said station may be put in a sanitary condition. We recommend that the Board of Supervisors appropriate a sufficient sum for the construction of a new building if this station is to be maintained in this locality.

Bay View Station

Your committee found this station in fair condition, but the plumbing not up to the standard which is required by the sanitary law. We call the attention to the Board of Health to the condition of the plumbing at said station.

Ingleside Station

This station is a new structure, costing in the neighborhood of \$40,000.00; modern in every respect. Your committee found the basement of this structure, which is of concrete, in a bad state, the water from the adjoining land seeping through the concrete wall. Your committee calls the attention of the Board of Public Works to this defect, requesting that the contractor be required to put same in proper condition.

Park Station

Your committee found this station in excellent condition in every respect, built on about the same plans as the Ingleside Station. It is very necessary that the Board of Public Works build a driveway leading to the station to be used for teams hauling supplies, hay, grain, etc., to the stables.

O'Farrell Station

This station was found to be in an extremely bad shape, not being in a sanitary condition on account of the stable. The stable is also without light, and your committee learned that if horses are kept in darkness it soon effects their eyesight, and in time they become totally blind. The only light that can be had in said stable in its present condition is artificial light. Your committee further states that many people who reside in that vicinity have protested against the continued maintenance of this stable. We suggest that the horses now stabled there be taken care of elsewhere immediately.

Bush Street Station

This is a temporary frame building, erected since the fire, wholly inadequate for the hundred and fifty-five men who are connected with this station. The quarters are very crowded. There is not sufficient room for the men to change their uniforms. There are only two lavatories for the hundred and fifty-five men. The station is without a safe in which to keep the records of the department and the money and valuables that come into the possession of the officers at this station. This being a thickly populated district a new building is very badly needed. We recommend that the Board of Supervisors make an appropriation as soon as possible for a new station in this district.

Southern Station

This is a frame building and in excellent condition.

Harbor Station

This building is in good condition, but we recommend that the cells which are now in the driveway, adjoining the stables, be moved to another part of the building.

City Prison

The City Prison, located at 64 Eddy Street, being a temporary building, we hardly feel that we should criticize it too severely. The officers in charge have made every effort to keep it clean and sanitary. Improvements have been made, but it seems almost impossible to make conditions much better than what they are. We find that the officers doing the clerical work in the prison have a very good system of booking prisoners, and keep their books posted to date. They seem to be efficient and give special attention to the work which is assigned to them.

In our investigation of the Police Stations we find that it is necessary to have from four to eight horses at each station for the

police patrol work. We believe that it would be a great saving to the city to have automobile patrols, especially so in the outlying districts, where, in many cases, they are obliged to go many miles. We found quite a number of cases of sick and disabled horses that were being treated at the Mission Station. There are twenty-five horses in such poor condition that they should be condemned. We believe that the expense of keeping and treating horses is much greater than the maintenance of automobile patrols. We recommend that the Board of Supervisors appropriate a sufficient sum in the next annual budget to provide the necessary automobile patrols for this police work.

At times people have been brought to the police stations who have been found in an unconscious state, and have died in this condition. Your committee recommend that all station keepers be given a course in what is termed "The first aid to the injured." In many cases where persons have been confined for drunkenness, serious results have developed. We recommend that all persons found in this condition be sent to the nearest emergency hospital before being confined in a cell so that their condition may be determined.

Police Force

Our Police Force at present numbers 845 men, 720 of whom are patrolmen. At times, in the past year, there were 660 men on patrol duty, which allowed only 220 men for each eight hour shift. The balance of 60 men were sick, disabled, on special duty or entitled to their day off. The present force of patrolmen is entirely too small for our city which is rapidly growing and spreading out. Under the provisions of our charter the city is entitled to one police officer for each 500 inhabitants thereof. With our present population of 416,000, the number could be increased 112 men, making a total of 832 patrolmen. The great area which our police are compelled to cover, in the districts away from the business centers makes it absolutely impossible to give proper protection to life and property.

The Board of Supervisors should make provision for the gradual increase of our police force until the number allowed by the charter has been reached.

During the past year many changes have been made in the department, due to rumors of graft and lack of diligence on the part of the officers in wiping out gambling. Our police force has had a great deal to contend with in fighting injunctions, barracaded doors, and incorporated clubs, but much has been accomplished and gambling has been fairly well suppressed.

Occasionally members of the force have, through their wrongdoing and dereliction of duty brought odium and condemnation on themselves and suspicion upon other members of the depart-

ment. A few such derelicts will always be found among a large body of men, and temptation will ever be present to test their honesty. When such cases have been brought to public notice they have been made as sensational as possible and greatly exaggerated to the great injury of the good name of our city. Notwithstanding the various charges made and the investigations of some members of the police department, we believe that, taken as a whole, our present police force compares favorably with that of any of the large cities of the world.

Numerical Strength of the San Francisco Police Department

- 1 Chief of Police.
- 1 Property Clerk.
- 1 Captain of Detectives.
- 9 Captains of Police.
- 16 Lieutenants of Police.
- 25 Detective Sergeants.
- 48 Sergeants of Police.
- 1 Chief Clerk.
- 718 Patrolmen.
- 26 Patrol Wagon Drivers.
- 1 Surgeon of Police.
- 3 Prison Matrons.
- 1 Prison Cook.
- 8 Hostlers.
- 4 Telephone Operators.
- 3 Engineers Police Patrol Boat.

There are

- 4 Police Commission.
- 1 Secretary to the Commission.
- 1 Stenographer to the Commission.

The Department is divided into nine Companies, to which are assigned the following details:

Company	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Corporals	Patrolmen
"A"	1	2	14	4	132
"B"	1	3	5	7	89
"C"	1	2	6	1	58
"D"	1	2	5	4	90
"E"	1	2	5	8	100
"F"	1	2	5	0	67
"G"	1	2	2	6	62
"H"	1	1	3	3	49
"I"	1	0	3	2	38
Patrolmen on special duty					33

There are 114 horses in use by the Police Department.

Total arrests for the year 1910, distributed to the several months as follows:

January	2,697
February	2,132
March	2,575
April	2,692
May	2,387
June	2,178
July	2,655
August	2,300
September	2,282
October	3,049
November	2,983
December	3,405
Total.....	<u>31,335</u>

Police Department's Salary Account

Appropriation for the fiscal year 1910-11.....	\$1,350,000.00
Salaries paid for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1910.....	<u>671,812.83</u>
Leaving an available balance of.....	\$ 678,187.17

Police Automobile Account

Appropriation for the fiscal year 1910-11.....	\$2,500.00
Bills paid for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1910.....	<u>2,179.12</u>
Leaving an available balance of.....	\$ 320.88

Subsistence of Prisoners' Account

Appropriation for the fiscal year 1910-11.....	\$7,000.00
Bills paid for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1910.....	<u>3,561.15</u>
Leaving an available balance of.....	\$3,488.35

Photographic Supplies, Fuel, etc.

Appropriation for the fiscal year 1910-11.....	\$2,000.00
Bills paid for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1910.....	<u>1,326.73</u>
Leaving an available balance of.....	\$ 673.27

Police Patrol Boat Account

Appropriation for the fiscal year 1910-11.....	\$1,500.00
Bills for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1910.....	<u>467.23</u>
Leaving an available balance of.....	\$1,032.77

Police Patrol Fund

Appropriation for the fiscal year 1910-11....		\$42,000.00
Forage purchased for the six months ending December 31, 1910.....	\$6,253.34	
Garbage removed from Stations for six months ending December 31, 1910.....	252.50	
Horses shod for six months ending December 31, 1910	2,542.90	
Horses purchased for six months ending De- cember 31, 1910	4,275.00	
Harness repaired and purchased for six months ending December 31, 1910.....	1,022.50	
Motorcycle repairs for six months ending De- cember 31, 1910	172.70	
Property Clerk purchases for six months end- ing December 31, 1910.....	1,381.51	
Veterinary expenses for six months ending December 31, 1910	349.43	
Wagon repairs for six months ending Decem- ber 31, 1910.....	1,677.25	\$20,022.78
Leaving an available balance of.....		\$21,977.22

Our Chief of Police, John F. Seymour, is deserving of mention. For eighteen years he has served in the police department and by his strict attention to his duties was advanced from the rank of patrolman to that of Captain of detectives. In 1903 he resigned from the department to take charge of the detective department of Wells Fargo & Company and held the position until called upon to return to the police department and accept the important office of Chief of Police. On assuming charge of this office a few months ago he immediately started to re-organize the department, and good results have been achieved, for there are now few complaints of bunco men and pick-pockets and gambling is held well in check. His long experience in police and detective work have fitted him for this position, and we believe that it is his sincere desire to place our department in such a condition that it will be above criticism.

Police Pension Department

During the past year the following amounts were paid into this fund:

Contributions Police Department.....	\$22,024.00
Fines	435.00
Rewards	205.00
Police Property Sales	1,994.47
Licenses (Police Court Fines) Special..	84,406.50
Total	\$109,064.97

In the last quarter, ending December 31, 1910, ninety-seven pensions were paid, amounting to \$15,961.70.

The surplus of \$22,064.72 in this fund at the end of the year 1910 was paid over to the general fund.

Detective Department

The regular detective department numbers twenty-five men, the largest number allowed under the City Charter. As no provision has been made in the Charter to enlarge this force it is necessary to use thirty officers from the regular police force to do detective work. This department is in charge of Captain Wall who seems to be a very capable and efficient officer. The records of the Bureau of Identification are interesting and valuable, and the system of identification is modern in every respect. About 100 cases a month are handled by this office. All the records of this department were saved from the fire of 1906 and are complete from the year 1856. The systematic and careful manner in which this office is conducted entitles those in charge to our commendation.

License Department

The License Department is in charge of very competent men, and all records are all posted right up to date. Mr. C. F. Skelly, the chief clerk, who is also the Secretary of the Police Commissioners, is deserving of praise for the excellent manner in which the records are kept.

The following is the list of licenses issued by the Board of Police Commissioners for the year 1910, together with the revenue received therefrom:

Retail Liquor Licenses.....	\$1,073,750.00
One Day Liquor Licenses.....	2,030.00
Peddlers' Licenses.....	12,504.00
Pawn Brokers' Licenses.....	5,797.00
Moving Pictures and Phonograph Parlors, etc.	5,950.00
Employment Offices.....	3,008.00
Auctioneers.....	11,090.00
Permits for concealed weapons.....	186.00
Shooting Galleries.....	437.50
Junk Dealers and Gatherers.....	840.00
Second-Hand Dealers.....	834.00
Detective Agencies.....	495.00
Runners and Solicitors.....	890.00
City Guides (Chinatown).....	1,020.00
Bill Posters.....	1,135.00
Passenger Vehicles, Drivers' Badges.....	243.00

Property Clerk

The property clerk is greatly in need of more room and better quarters. Mr. Dally, the expert accountant, reports that he checked all property and cash on hand and the same agreed with that entered in the books of this department.

The sum derived from the sale of property held by this department for the year 1910 amounted to \$1,994.47.

We wish to call the attention of the Police Commissioners to that class of people who advertise themselves as clairvoyants, mediums and fortune-tellers. For many years past these people have by their swindling operations been reaping a harvest from superstitious and ignorant people. Occasionally some of these swindlers are apprehended, but in most cases the victims, not wishing notoriety fail or refuse to report their losses to the police authorities. Our Police Commissioners should refuse to issue licenses or permits to this class who thrive by blackmail, deceit and intimidations.

We recommend that the Board of Police Commissioners incorporate in their rules that any officer found guilty of intoxication after the second offense be dismissed from the force and that he shall never be reinstated.

Police Courts

The Committee has been unable to devote the amount of time necessary to properly investigate these courts. Dissatisfaction has been expressed by some of our citizens as to the court, if the court thinks sufficient evidence has not been produced to warrant a conviction; and from our investigation of some cases it is the judgment of the court that has been attacked. There is no doubt that cases have been dismissed and leniency shown to persons charged with different offenses, and in some of the cases no doubt the persons were deserving of the leniency shown them. To follow these cases and separate the worthy from the unworthy is too great a task for the members of this committee. Many cases have been continued from time to time to suit the convenience of attorneys and witnesses.

We believe that if all the judges would hold court in the afternoon as the charter requires, many cases would be quickly disposed of and our city prison would be relieved of many prisoners who are kept there awaiting trial simply to suit the convenience of the court as well as the attorneys.

As no records are kept of the hours in which the sessions of court are held we would suggest that the judges have entered in the court records the time that the court convenes and adjourns.

Our attention has been called to cases where persons have been obliged to remain in the City Prison all night due to the

fact that there was no one with authority to accept such fines after court adjourned.

We recommend that some provision be made whereby some one in the city prison be authorized to accept fines after the adjournment of court, such fines to be paid to the proper person when court convenes.

We also recommend that the Police Courts be located in four different districts of the City. Such a plan is in vogue in many eastern cities with great success. Under this system the Police Judges would know the criminals who were habitues of their particular district. Cases could be heard promptly and better results attained, and the arresting officers would have less loss of time in attending the session of the court as witnesses.

Number of arrests in 1910.....	31,335
Total cash bail deposited.....	\$556,759

Prosecutions under Health Ordinance of San Francisco and Health Statutes of California:

Total number of arrests.....	446
Total number of convictions.....	194
Amount of fines collected.....	\$3,565.00

We cannot help commenting on the condition of the corridors leading to the Police Courts. On mornings prior to opening of these courts a crowd of shyster lawyers, politicians, grafters, and elements that prey on human frailty congregate in these corridors and make ingress and egress difficult and almost impossible.

Every once in a while spasmodic attempts are made to correct this condition. We cannot understand why this glaring evil cannot be permanently corrected or at the very least alleviated.

We recommend that the Chief of Police give this matter his continued attention, and see that these corridors are kept clear of all objectionable persons.

We particularly commend Judge Deasy for the manner in which he conducts his court.

Respectfully submitted,

ISADORE LAVENTHAL, Chairman.
WM. H. LANE.
GEO. J. OLIVA.
EDWARD S. LOWRY.
JOHN J. WIRTNER.
EDWARD McDEVITT.

CORONER'S OFFICE

San Francisco, Cal., February 14, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—The Committee on the Coroner's Office have made several investigations, and now beg to submit their final report:

The Morgue is located on the south side of Fell Street in a temporary building. Several months ago on a previous visit there the committee had reported that the interior of the building was very badly in need of a little white paint. This matter was taken up with the Board of Public Work, and the interior was repainted and now has a much cleaner and more cheerful appearance.

Appointees and Salaries

Under Chapter VI, Section I, the Charter states that the Coroner shall have the control and management of the Morgue of the City and County under such ordinance as the Supervisors may adopt. Under Section 2, of the same Chapter, the appointees and salaries shall be as follows:

Autopsy Surgeon	at	\$2400.00	per year	
A Chief Deputy	at	2400.00	" "	
3 Assistant Deputies	at	1500.00	" "	each
A Stenographer and Typewriter	at	1800.00	" "	
A Messenger	at	900.00	" "	

We find that in addition to the above, there is one assistant stenographer at \$1500 per year; one Toxicologist at \$1200 per year; one Stableman at \$1080 per year; one Matron at \$900 per year; 2 additional Messengers at \$900 per year each.

The Committee called upon Mr. Wm. R. Hagerty, the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, to ascertain if there had been an ordinance passed providing for the extra employees above mentioned. He informed us that he had no record of it, but was under the impression that prior to the great catastrophe in 1906, there was an ordinance adopted by the Supervisors giving the Coroner this additional help, but those records were destroyed. There is nothing on record at the office of the Board of Supervisors to show that there is such an ordinance.

There is crying need for a night watchman and janitor to take care of this office at night, when the night deputies are called away on a case, as under the present system they have to lock up the office and leave it alone for hours at a time, and other calls might (and do) come in, that cannot be even answered until their return, and as a janitor is badly needed to keep this two-story building clean, he could do the work at night and act as a watchman also

at the cost of the City of not more than \$75 per month. In case of fire occurring during the absence of the night deputies, the City would lose many times the amount now saved, by doing without a watchman's service, to say nothing of the complications which might arise from the destruction of bodies upon which no inquest has been held.

The committee recommended in a previous report that the Coroner be given an extra messenger, and it was taken up with the proper committee of the Board of Supervisors, asking them to pass an ordinance providing for this additional help. We most heartily recommend that this matter again be called to the attention of the Supervisors, and that they grant the Coroner this additional help.

Transcripts

We find that the transcripts are practically all written up to date, and delivery made to the County Clerk's office. We also recommend that the Coroner call the attention of the Stenographer (Mr. Stevens) that these transcripts should be written up promptly and delivery made of some to the County Clerk's office every day or so, which has been the custom in the past. Also suggest that the Chief Deputy keep track of the Stenographer's work and see that those transcripts are written up promptly, and entered in the book provided for that purpose, showing the date that they were written up and delivered to the County Clerk's Office.

Articles and Valuables in the Possession of the Coroner

There is some question as to the disposition of the valuables and articles that are in the possession of the Coroner, that have not been called for by the heirs or by the Public Administrator.

This matter was taken up with the City Attorney, and found upon investigation, that the Political Code as well as the Code of Civil Procedure states that the Public Administrator is to take charge of all valuables or articles that are not claimed by the heirs and any that he does not take possession of, the Coroner is to turn over to the County Treasurer within thirty days.

We would request that the Coroner comply with this Section of the law, and instead of holding the articles in the office for four or five months, that he make it a point to see that these are delivered to the County Treasurer every thirty days, or at least every sixty days, and in doing so the Coroner should make out a list in duplicate, giving the name, articles, etc., to be entered into a book arranged for that purpose, and when the valuables are delivered to the County Treasurer's office, they should be checked off and a receipt taken.

We took up the work pertaining to the office, checked up the following books: Death Report Book, Receipt Book and Book

showing entries of transcripts. These accounts were investigated in connection with the books of the Public Administrator, and were found correct, so far as our investigation.

The following extract from the report of Mr. Dally, the Accountant in regard to the office of the Coroner, which was adopted and endorsed by the Committee:

Coroner's Office

'I audited the accounts of this office in connection with those of the Public Administrator and found same to be correct in every particular. When the amount of property is left by a deceased person is under one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, too small a sum to be worth the attention of the Public Administrator, same is turned over to the City Treasurer, as directed by law, and in every instance, I found a receipt from the Treasurer for same, except in cases of very recent occurrence, where the property was still in the hands of the Coroner.'

The former Grand Jury suggested that all Receipt Books be printed in duplicate, providing for carbon copy so that the same could be filed with the Public Administrator, and the Treasurer and any other parties that might be representing the heirs. We find that the Coroner had complied with this suggestion.

The committee took a memorandum of names from the Book of "Death Reports" on several of the heirs that were supposed to have property turned over to them; we called upon these various persons to verify if the valuables had been turned over to them. We found that in each case they had.

Manner of Issuing Receipts

The committee found that each of the Deputies have a small receipt book of their own of pocket size, which they carry with them when they are called on a case. After removing the valuables from the body (always in the presence of a witness) they take an inventory of them and issue a receipt. These receipts are in duplicate, and numbered numerically. We found that in some cases the deputies would tear out these receipt blanks and use them for other purposes than what they are intended for, without any notation having been made on the stub.

This was called to the attention of the Coroner, and he issued rigid instructions to all his deputies that these receipts should not be used for anything excepting for giving a receipt for the body or for valuables, or articles that are taken from the body. We find that these instructions have been complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. J. WIRTNER, Chairman.
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER.
ISADORE LAVENTHAL.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

San Francisco, Cal., February 14, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee reports on the Public Administrator as follows:

During our investigation of this office as well as the Coroner's Office, we find work in conjunction to quite an extent.

We made a number of memorandums, from the "Death Report Book" of the Coroner's Office, taken at random from several months of this year, showing money and personal effects that have been turned over by the Coroner, to the Public Administrator, for the purpose of checking up, or verifying the books of that office and wish to report we found them all properly accounted for.

Many of the memorandums above referred to consist of small estates (amounts less than \$100.00) and also several cases where the deceased had no heirs; however, it is his duty to administrate upon all estates. We learned that where the deceased leaves an amount less than \$100.00 he does not administrate, and his explanation for not doing so is as follows:

If for instance, the estate should be valued at \$40 or \$50 it would involve considerable expense, possibly one half of the amount left by the deceased. It would be necessary to take out letters of administration consisting of items of expense about as follows:

County Clerk Fee.....	\$6.25
Issuing Letters of Administration.....	.50
Certified Copy Letters of Administration.....	.50
Affidavits and Notary Fee.....	.50
Advertising in Newspapers, Notice to Creditors	4.50
Affidavits to Account.....	.50
Posting to Final Account.....	.50
Public Administrator's Commission.....	7½%
Attorney Fee	7½%

This expense would consume a greater portion of the estate, leaving hardly enough to pay for a decent burial, so in such case Mr. Hynes simply turns over the amount of the estate to the undertaker for his services. The latter presents his bill to the administrator, who approves it, which is practically an order on the Bank where the deceased has a balance to his credit, and the Undertaker's charges usually to what the deceased has on deposit.

This Committee informed Mr. Hynes that they hardly approved of handling small estates in this manner, stating that it permitted the Undertaker (if he knew that the deceased left an amount of \$75 or \$80) to charge the amount and yet really only give the deceased a \$40 or \$50 burial, and it looked to the committee that there might be excellent opportunity for dishonest deal-

ings between the Public Administrator and the Funeral Director, or between the Coroner and the latter.

In discussing this matter with Mr. Hynes in the presence of his Attorneys, Cullinan & Hickey, he agreed with us; but he has never known of an Undertaker to do this.

We informed Mr. Hynes that the Charter provides he shall administrate upon all estates, regardless of the amount. This he acknowledged to be true but preferred (in a case where the person dies leaving a small sum) to use that money towards giving the deceased a decent burial rather than spending a portion of it in administering regardless of the loss of his, as well as his Attorney's fee. In our opinion Mr. Hynes should be commended, not only for his good judgment and common sense, but for the liberal spirit he has shown in handling these cases.

We learned that the last Grand Jury also commented upon the matter of handling these small estates, and it was the intention of Messrs. Cullinan & Hickey, the Attorney's for the Public Administrator to recommend to the Legislature a statute providing for the administration upon small estates, as mentioned above, without expense.

This committee, found that in order to make a thorough investigation of the office, it is absolutely necessary to employ an expert, and it undoubtedly would take a week or ten days to go over all the books and accounts and verify each and every account in the various banks where the money is on deposit.

The Public Administrator carries a bank account in five or six different banks, and find that the amounts that are on deposit are to the credit of the deceased. We have in a number of cases checked up the amounts with the statement received from the banks, making comparisons with the account in the ledger of the Public Administrator. In cases where the banks pay interest on daily deposit, we find that the interest is credited to each of the different accounts quarterly. We also checked up a number of those accounts as received from the bank as interest, and found them to be correct and properly entered.

Mr. Hynes called our attention to a great many personal effects of a miscellaneous nature, such as yellow metal watch, yellow metal chain and locket, books, papers, knife, keys, etc., that in many cases they have not been able to dispose of for the reason that there were no heirs, but there is no law permitting the Public Administrator to dispose of them.

We recommend that he return these articles to the Coroner, as this office is empowered to turn these articles over to the City Treasurer. They are accumulating, taking up lots of room, and are not of much value; the Public Administrator would like very much to be relieved of them after he has had them in his possession for about a year.

Referring to the bookkeeping system in his office we asked to be shown their trial balance, but was informed by the bookkeeper, Mr. Durman, that they never take off a trial balance. This of course was a surprise to the committee, but after they had explained the manner in which they kept their books we found that they were nothing more than practically a duplicate of a book, and as Mr. Durman explained, a trial balance is nothing more than a check on your cash and as they were able to show the committee that their cash account agreed with their books, we do not think it necessary to draw a monthly balance sheet.

We have the following report from our expert, Mr. Dally :

Public Administrator

"The accounts of this office are in first-class shape, and the system employed simple and concise. I verified balances in a number of cases and in every instance found same to be correct. Mr. Hynes, for the benefit of his Bondsmen, has just had his books experted by a well-known local firm of Certified Public Accountants and their report as of December 10, 1910, was handed to me, and found to be extremely satisfactory. For his own protection against unintentional errors, Mr. Hynes has made arrangements to have this experting done by the same firm every six months during his term of office. No money is paid out except upon an Order of the Court, and the interest of absent heirs are well looked after and safeguarded with the utmost care."

The Public Administrator, Mr. Hynes, as well as his Attorneys, Cullinan & Hickey, were present nearly all the time during our investigation and gave us every assistance they possibly could to expedite matters. We are satisfied that this office is up to a very high state of efficiency, it is one of great responsibility, and requires a person above reproach as there are undoubtedly many opportunities for dishonesty. We consider Mr. Hynes an able and efficient Public Official. There seems to be harmony in his office, all of them working earnestly to serve the public to the best of their ability, and in conclusion want to state that from investigations that we had occasion to make we can see how necessary it is to have as Public Administrator a man who has been tried and found honest and trustworthy in every respect.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. J. WIRTNER, Chairman.
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER.
ISADORE LAVENTHAL.

BOARD OF HEALTH AND RECEIVING HOSPITALS

San Francisco, Cal., February 16, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee begs leave to report on the above institutions as follows:

The executive offices of the Board of Health are located in a three-story brick building on Mission Street, near Seventh Street, from which the large force of inspectors and employees are directed. Contained within this building on the upper floor, are the laboratories and delicate instruments used by skilled specialists in testing foodstuffs, drinking water, meats, etc., in the numerous processes too intricate for the average laymen, such as compose your humble committee, to understand.

The functions of the Health Department, of a cosmopolitan city of this size, are many and varied, and are always open to criticism and censure. The very nature of their work, bringing with it its great responsibilities to the public, constantly brings complaint.

The various Receiving Hospitals, the City Front, Park Emergency, Central Emergency and others are found clean and, as the name implies, ready for any emergency. So great is the number of emergency cases, which average over twenty-two hundred monthly, that they require constant attention. While your committee found some minor extravagances in the management of the above institutions, on the whole we consider them well managed, knowing that such improvements as will suggest themselves from time to time will receive the proper attention.

Respectfully submitted,

FERNANDO NELSON, Chairman.
LAURENCE ARNSTEIN.
F. L. TURPIN.

RELIEF HOME OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Cal., February 16, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee begs leave to report on the above institution as follows:

The Relief Home, formerly known as the Alms House, has an ideal location on the southwest slope of Twin Peaks, where it is in close touch with the City and County Hospital, the two institutions being linked together by the humane wants of the aged and infirm of both sexes. They are gathered here together from the entire State, and also in many instances from our neighboring

States, due to our geographical location, climatic conditions and our world-wide reputation for hospitality. This condition can be illustrated by one instance. An elderly broken down physician, searching about for a place to end his declining years, decided to conceal his wealth amounting to thousands of dollars. After his death, however, it was unearthed by the present management that he had been posing as a pauper, knowing full well that he would be properly cared for. If a physician with his knowledge of this institution will stoop to such an act, how can he blame the lesser informed, destitute, decrepit wrecks of humanity from all walks of life for hastening to become inmates of the Relief Home? There are fourteen hundred of them, an army of helpless human beings, thrown upon our charity, many who through the tenacity of life are there against their will, many who should otherwise be cared for if their standing and relationship could be discovered, and many who should be cared for by religious institutions if their eyes were not closed to the wants of the poor unfortunates who are on the threshold of the great beyond.

Without State or voluntary contribution this great charitable institution is supported solely by our taxpayers. Charity, that charity which extends beyond the boundless realms of eternity, is exemplified by this the greatest lesson in municipal charity on the Pacific Coast. Would that some of our philanthropists could see the need of this institution that is constantly becoming more of a burden on our taxpayers, and that some way could be found to make the declining years of the unfortunates of the inmates more pleasant.

The public is to be congratulated in having in Mr. Wallenberg a man so thoroughly fitted for the management of the Relief Home, a man whose medical, mechanical, legal and executive ability so peculiarly fit him to fulfill the duties of his office; and your committee can only reiterate on his behalf the favorable commendation of the previous Grand Jury.

We must comment favorably on the new buildings that are almost completed and ready for occupancy, wherein the present fear of fire will be eliminated. The office management with its system of identification, the commissary, the bakery, the ice plant, the barns, the power plant, the live stock, and the conditions generally, were found excellent.

The Relief Home should be placed beyond the reach of politicians in order to be free from the scandals that have heretofore occurred. This can be eliminated if the State law covering this question, which provides that an inmate of a public institution neither gains or loses his legal residence, be enforced by the registrar. This means that none of the inmates should be allowed to vote at the Alms House, which is only right under the law, as interpreted by the Registrar, Mr. Harrington, who wrote us a letter on this subject.

The policy of Mr. Wallenberg in utilizing inmate labor should be encouraged in every way possible, as only by keeping his charges busily employed (a large majority having been active laborers) can a semblance of order be kept and the Home made somewhat self-sustaining.

In fact, your committee strongly condemns the injection of politics into the running of this institution by the creation of a number of new and superfluous positions and the reduction of the salary of the Superintendent and clerk in an endeavor to get rid of them. It most strongly recommends the abolishing of the newly created positions, as they are unnecessary and wasteful—the institution was run for years without any of these new positions; they were created merely as political sinecures—their creation and the methods used in an attempt to oust Mr. Wallenberg and a few of his valuable aids reflect little credit on those responsible for them.

We further recommend that the Superintendent's salary and that of his clerk be restored to what they were formerly.

Provision must be made for acquiring more farming land, where the inmates can be employed. This seems imperative at this day.

Respectfully submitted,

FERNANDO NELSON, Chairman.
LAWRENCE ARNSTEIN.
F. L. TURPIN.

CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Cal., February 16, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—The City and County Hospitals are still located at the old Ingleside race-track in temporary wooden buildings that were originally used as stables, but have been made habitable, and answer the purpose for which they are employed, considering their temporary character. It is to be hoped, however, that they will move to their new quarters as soon as possible.

It is regretted that some State aid is not obtainable toward the support of this institution, which is overcrowded at all times, as the same causes that fill the Relief Home keep our hospitals full.

Your committee recommends that a larger appropriation be made, so that a somewhat better class of men can be employed both as laborers and hospital stewards. The present appropriation makes even reasonable salaries for these two classes of assistants impossible.

We also wish to recommend the method that Dr. Dorr has of keeping records of the various supplies—a seemingly much more

accurate record than we have run across in any of the other departments, inasmuch as he gives his inventory at the end of different periods with his various ledger accounts of the supplies.

In April last your chairman had a rare opportunity to see the inner workings of a public hospital, when a member of his family was seriously injured while automobile-racing on the track within the hospital grounds. So crowded were the beds, that one of the physicians voluntarily surrendered his own, in order that your chairman might be near should the injuries prove fatal.

The attention given was closely noted and mercifully given to rich and poor alike.

The same crowded conditions exist at the date of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

FERNANDO NELSON, Chairman.

LAWRENCE ARNSTEIN.

F. L. TURPIN.

ST. CATHERINE'S HOME

San Francisco, Cal., February 16, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee presents its report on the above institution:

St. Catherine's Home is a large, old-fashioned, brick building on Potrero Avenue, adjoining the grounds of the City and County Hospital, and is a home conducted on the plan of a reform school. It is a quasi public institution not recognized or provided for in our charter.

After a close and thorough investigation of the entire premises by your committee, we report the following pertinent facts:

That the Home is under the supervision of Sister Mary Columbo, who is very sincere and earnest in her work of caring for the one hundred and nineteen young girls entrusted in her care, and that every portion of the old building, from basement to attic, is as clean as a new pin. At present there are but thirty-two girls committed by the City, for whose care the City pays \$15.00 per month each, a very creditable reduction in number.

Attention is also called to the Dormitory, which is located on the third floor. While the exterior walls are of brick, the interior walls are of wood. Such buildings are very dangerous in case of fire and in this case, when the doors and windows are iron-barred and double-locked too, possible danger is greater.

Respectfully submitted,

FERNANDO NELSON, Chairman.

LAWRENCE ARNSTEIN.

F. L. TURPIN.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTIONS AND REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

San Francisco, Cal., February 16, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on the Department of Elections and Registrar of Voters, submit the following as our final report:

Election Commissioners

We made several efforts to arrange a meeting with the Commissioners, but were unable to do so, for the reason that one of them was out of the city on a leave of absence for sixty days, another was at Sacramento as a member of the Legislature and one other was confined to his home with sickness.

We learned however, that the Commissioners meet not less than twice a month, and oftener if it is necessary. Approaching an election they meet as often as three or four times a week and always on Election time they are in continual session at the canvass of all returns.

Registrar's Office

We took up a number of matters with Mr. Harrington, the Registrar of Voters, and find under the law that the Election Commissioners should appoint all Election Officers.

In taking **this matter up** with Mr. Harrington he informed us that this list is usually selected by him, and then turned over to the Election Commissioners for their approval. This list is made up from names that are recommended by the County Committee of the leading parties, and also from the available list of clerks who are under civil service.

The committee recommended that the Registrar or the Election Commissioners also select names from other Civil Service lists, such as policemen, firemen, etc. The suggestion was adopted and we were informed that they would do so in the future.

We also called to the Registrar's attention that we had received some complaints that they had permitted men to change their politics ten minutes before they were appointed as an election officer. The Registrar informed us that that was absolutely necessary to do so in some precincts, stating that they were unable to secure enough registered electors of one party to make up the Board of Election Officers to comply with the law, and cited one or two instances where it was necessary for them to do so, but it is a matter that does not happen very often.

We also informed the Registrar that we had complaints in regard to Brokers cashing demands of Election Officers. He informed us that that matter was taken up with their Board, who

passed a resolution forbidding the discounting of election warrants of Election Officers, at polling places, or any other place until after the completion of the election, and delivery of the election returns to the office of the Registrar.

There is now a bill before the Senate making it a misdemeanor to buy or sell warrant or demand for services of an Election Officer, until twenty-four hours after the completion of count, sealed and delivered to the Registrar.

We called the Registrar's attention to the James Lawlor matter, who violated the election law, by requesting a voter to write his name upon a ballot. This occurred in the Forty-third district Precinct Number 1, and we learned James Lawlor was not appointed or sworn in by the Registrar, as an Officer, but was appointed by an inspector to take the place of an election officer who did not appear for duty, and appointed Lawlor in his place.

We find that there were five elections held during the year as follows:

January 31, 1910.....	Bond Election
August 16, 1910.....	Primary
June 7 and 8, 1910.....	Registration Election
September 8, 1910.....	Precinct Registration
November 8, 1910.....	General Election
November 18, 1910.....	Special

We are informed that there were 8,288 Election Officers for duty at the above elections. When you take into consideration the fact that more than 20,000 people had to be seen and talked with as to their qualifications, and more than one-sixth of them importuned to serve as Election Officers, made it a trying and severe task for the Registrar.

The regular force employed at the Registrar's office is as follows:

Registrar	\$2400.00	per year
Chief Deputy	1800.00	" "
Chief Clerk	1800.00	" "
7 Deputies	1200.00	" "
1 Storekeeper	1200.00	" "
1 Warehousekeeper	1200.00	" "
1 Stenographer	1200.00	" "

The work of the department has increased threefold since the adoption of the New Charter, and no provision has been made for the additional labor performed by the working force as will be found by the following statement of expenses:

1906-7	\$ 87,831.99
1907-8	133,282.52
1908-9	141,734.22
1909-10	157,491.71
1910 to January 1, 1911	151,315.26

While the above statement shows an additional expense each fiscal year no provision has been made for the additional labor performed by the office force.

The regular force necessary to conduct the office of the Registrar of Voters, are compelled to labor after office hours from three to five hours each day for three months at a time, and have done so voluntarily, as no extra compensation is permitted under the Charter. This committee feels that the salary paid to the Registrar and to the Deputies is not in keeping with the work performed. We refer you to the recommendation of the last Grand Jury who asked that the salary of the Registrar be increased to \$300.00 per month as he received in former years.

**Statement Showing Expenditures of Department of Elections for
Thirteen Months Commencing January 1, 1910, to January
31, 1911.**

Special (Water Bond) Election, January 14, 1910; Primary Election, August 16, 1910; General (State Officers) Election, November 8, 1910, and Special (Charter Amendments) Election, November 15, 1910; also District Registration, June 8 and 9, 1910, and Precinct Registration, September 7, 1910.

Salary of Commissioners	\$ 5,404.89
Salary of Registrar	2,600.00
Salaries of Deputies, Clerks, etc.....	62,332.15
Salaries of Election Officers (Primary Election)	17,200.00
Salaries of Election Officers (General Election)	28,160.00
Election Printing	1,950.84
Ballot Paper	2,258.36
Printing Ballots	1,452.00
Printing Index	7,072.58
Stationery	4,970.30
Polling Places	1,380.00
Construction and repair of booths	5,459.62
Livery	407.50
Officers, etc. (Precinct Registration).....	9,075.00
Advertising	3,719.43
Miscellaneous	10,554.47
Special Elections	48,254.73
Total	\$212,251.87

We were informed that on June 7 and 8, 1910, in order to facilitate registration, the Registrar put out registration Boards in 35 Booths, in different sections of the city and there were 21,460 electors registered, which is a remarkable showing.

The Registrar recommends that there should be a small charge for Index Books of 25 cents each and for maps 50 cents each; while

this charge may be a little excessive, we recommend a charge of 15 cents for the Index Books and 25 cents for the maps; in this way a revenue would be returned to the city, and it would be to a certain extent a preliminary to a self-sustaining basis for the Registration Office. We find a great many of the indexes as well as the maps are distributed to the citizens at the present time, and many of them obtained for their personal use.

The Registrar also called the committee's attention to the necessity of having an Automobile for the use of the Election Commissioners, stating that at election times the office is put to considerable expense for the hire of automobiles. When that expense is taken into consideration with the horse and buggy hire that they have at the present time, it is equivalent to about what it would cost to maintain an automobile, and at the same time it would give them quick service which very often is necessary and particularly at the time of an election.

We find that the Department of Elections and the office of the Registrar of Voters is conducted in a very satisfactory manner, and herewith introduce a copy of a letter under date of November 9, 1910, from the Good Government League commending the action of the Board of Election Commissioners and the Registrar for the selection of competent and thorough Election Officers.

"Good Government League

"San Francisco, Cal., November 9, 1910.

"Board of Election Commissioners.

"Gentlemen:—Permit the Good Government League to commend the efficiency of Mr. E. C. Harrington, the Registrar of Voters and the Election Boards in the different polling places in the City, on Tuesday, November 8th.

"We had occasion to visit the Precincts of the City and found that the election officers were impartial, accurate and courteous. The Commission is to be congratulated for such a satisfactory service. Mr. Harrington was tactful and accurate in his work.

"Sincerely,

"WALTER E. TANNER,
"Managing Secretary."

Report From the Expert, Mr. Dally

"I found the books of this department kept in a thoroughly systematic manner with all work up to date, and most heartily commend this office for the creditable showing made. No cash is handled at the present time."

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES McCARTHY, Chairman.
EDWARD McDEVITT.
JNO. J. WIRTNER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE

San Francisco, Cal., February 16, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee, appointed to investigate the office of the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco, beg to report the following as the result of their investigation:

First. We found that all demands and resolutions, adopted by the Board of Supervisors, were examined and either approved or vetoed; that a double checking system is maintained in the handling of these documents, which are disposed of, when possible, same day as delivered by the Supervisors, so that merchants and other citizens may not be kept waiting for their money, or important legislation retarded in its operation.

Second. We found all personal and surety bonds covering municipal contracts, tenure of public officials, blasting permits, etc., examined and either approved or rejected; that the standing of surety companies is watched and that bonds are declined when the company overloads or the insurance commissioner makes an adverse report on any company, that a set of books have been installed on this line of work, said books to become a permanent public record.

Third. We found a card system in vogue in reference to permits issued for hackney, carriage or automobile stands under the provisions of Bill 1139 Ordinance 902 of the Board of Supervisors, new series; that no permit is issued without the written approval of the hack inspector of the Police Department; that very few changes in permits have been made since January, 1910.

Fourth. We found all city rentals collected, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, by a prominent real estate firm; which firm is under a bond of \$10,000.00; that all moneys collected for rentals due the City and for sale of condemned buildings have been paid over to the City Treasurer, with the exception of one case where money was due from a delinquent tenant, which case has been referred to the City Attorney, that the cost for collecting rents from tenants of public buildings is \$15.00 per month; that this method of collecting rents saves much valuable time to the employees of the Mayor's office.

Fifth. We found that the Robinson-Windel Bequest Funds are administrated through the joint efforts of the Mayor and the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors; that a full record of all cases are kept, which record is at all times open for public inspection; that all reported cases of destitution are personally investigated by detective sergeant of police detailed to the Mayor's office, and reported upon in writing, that receipts are taken and a record kept complete in every respect; that the language of bequests, leaving accrued interest to "destitute women and children"

and making no mention of "widow or orphans" is carefully followed; that cases sent in by worthy charity organizations are taken up and where found worthy offered relief, but no money given outright to any organization which incurs any expense whatever for administrative purpose; that the fund is administered dollar for dollar to cases of direct distress only; that the Public Press has repeatedly complimented this system within recent months, and in checking up the accounts of the fund we found that every item compared with the vouchers submitted.

Sixth. We found that in the placing of insurance policies that preference was given to Home companies that paid one hundred cents on the dollar.

Seventh. We found complaints and inquiries from the public and from persons outside of the city, segregated, acknowledged, stamped and referred to proper department for disposition.

Eighth. We found that the books and files of the Mayor's office have been kept in a thorough and businesslike manner and that the office is well managed in every respect.

Your committee was afforded every facility by the Mayor and his clerks to enable it to make a thorough investigation of this office, and it desires to express its appreciation of the courtesies shown and assistance given it.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD McDEVITT, Chairman.
WILLIAM CRONAN.
ISADOR LAVENTHAL.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

San Francisco, Cal., February 16, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your committee, appointed to investigate the records and business transacted by the Board of Supervisors of this city, beg leave to report as follows:

We made a careful and complete examination of the records of the board as to fees received and disbursed, the work performed by the several committees of the board, with the following results:

Fees

The only fees that pass through the office of the Board of Supervisors amount annually between five and six thousand dollars, said fees being a charge for permits, advertising bids for public work and necessities. These fees when collected are paid over to the city treasurer by the clerk of the Board of Supervisors within twenty-four hours after being received. We find a complete checking system in vogue as to the receipt and disbursement of these

moneys. The clerk of the Board issues a receipt to the party making payment of fees, a duplicate of which is turned over to the city auditor, and in addition, a receipt for the money is given by the city treasurer to the clerk of the board when same is deposited with the treasurer, the form of receipt being a complete check on the amounts received by the clerk, and the amounts turned over to the treasurer can be compared and checked very easily by the city auditor.

Records

We find the records of the board are kept in a systematic and businesslike manner; that the filing system used is exceptionally good, there absolutely being found no trouble in obtaining data desired; that the clerks in charge of the filing are courteous to the public; that we cannot make any recommendation to improve this branch of the service of the board; that the board has in its employ eighteen clerks, which is the same number that was used by the previous administration in this office; that in view of the amount of business transacted daily we do not think it advisable to offer suggestions as to decreasing the number of clerks employed; that the salaries of said clerks range from one hundred to three hundred dollars per month.

Committees

We find no complaint from any source as to the attention given matters referred to the several committees of the Board of Supervisors.

Your committee desire to express their appreciation of the very courteous manner in which they were received by the different officers and clerks of the board and for the assistance given them in their investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD McDEVITT, Chairman.
WILLIAM CRONAN.
ISADORE LAVENTHAL.

WATER FRONT

San Francisco, Cal., February 14, 1911.
To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Water Front submit this, their final report:

The Committee on Water Front has made an investigation of conditions and needs of that portion of our City known as the "Water Front." We find, comparing conditions on the Water Front

now and some years ago, that there is commendable improvements. The Front is well and capably policed and the frequent scandals attached formerly to this part of our city life have largely disappeared.

We find that the policy of detailing the older and more experienced men of the Police Department on the front, and particularly at the Ferry Station, is a wise precaution. Many persons, ignorant of our ways and deficient in the English language, arriving at that port, will be treated with greater courtesy and respect, and will be safer in the hands of the older members of the department.

There is one feature of Water Front activity that deserves attention, and that is the respeciousness of those who own vehicles at the Ferry; many of the men following this vocation are above reproach, but some of the younger set are not above mulcting the innocent visitor. He is taken in a roundabout way to a destination, which is a few blocks from the Ferry, and often charged a prohibitive fare. This gives the stranger a bad impression of our city which he retains, and of which he informs others, and is a practice that should be given harsh and effective treatment.

We have paid special attention to the handling of traffic at the crossings of East Street; while the police seem to do their best, their services are hopelessly inadequate. THE STATE AND THE CITY MUST MEET THE GROWING NEED IN THIS DIRECTION AND MUST MEET IT SOON. WITH THE ADVENT OF MILLIONS OF FAIR VISITORS, IT IS THE IMPERATIVE DUTY OF OFFICIALS TO CONSTRUCT A VIADUCT OR BRIDGE FROM THE FERRY BUILDING ACROSS EAST STREET ON TO MARKET. WE RECOMMEND THAT THE SECRETARY CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PROPER OFFICIALS TO THIS NEED AND REQUEST THEIR SPEEDY ACTION THEREON. The sooner this is done, the sooner will a great and necessary public improvement be installed.

We have given special attention to the manner and style of construction of rails used by the Belt Rail Railroad on East Street, and we recommend to the Harbor Commission that they insist that the Belt Rail Railroad inaugurate a policy of abolishment of the out-of-date and dangerous "T" rail.

The reasons for this are that it is impossible to pave with basalt blocks close to the "T" rail; and the "Trilby" rail can be just as conveniently and effectively used.

We further recommend that the Harbor Commission in cooperation with the City Officials, pay heed to the oft repeated requests of Teaming Associations, and not permit the construction of switches and frogs on crossings. We find on investigation, that many fine animals have been ruined by having their hoofs or shoes caught in these frogs, and there is no necessity or sense in

permitting the construction of these switches on crossings, and where the life of stock can be saved. We see no good reason why switches should not be constructed in another place than on the crossings. We ask that the Harbor Commission give these matters their earnest consideration and believe that a great many interests will be served by an application of the recommendations above made, dealing with the paving and laying of rails on East Street.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN CRONIN, Chairman.
FERNANDO NELSON.
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

San Francisco, Cal., February 8, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on the above office reports as follows:

This office, temporarily housed in the Hibernia Building, is simply and neatly appointed. Though the office space is considerably inadequate for the accommodation of the public, the equipments are economically disposed with a view to facilitate the expeditious handling of the immense volume of business transacted.

Harry I. Mulcrevy, the present County Clerk, by the adoption of the very latest counting-house improvements, supplemented with original conceptions of his own, has effected exhaustive reformation in the methods and accomplished a marvelous efficiency in the conduct of the office.

The records of every department, including General, Civil, Probate, Quiet Title, Criminal, Naturalization, Marriage License, Copyist and Professional Registration, are virtually written up to the minute and that a practical and effective checking system is everywhere in use.

For every fee received a triplicate cash tag is issued. A separate cash book containing the tag number, cash number, kind of service and amount paid in, is kept by each department and a facsimile of each day's proceedings rendered to the Cashier whose general cash book is a complete daily check on the Treasury and insures a correct transmission of all moneys.

All decrees, judgments and Court Orders are immediately entered, recorded or docketed as the case demands and great caution is observed in keeping every filing and record in its proper place, for which metal filing cabinets have been provided.

Though each department proceeds through methods adapted to its own peculiarities, Mr. Mulcrevy's general scheme of system pervades the whole.

He is a strict disciplinarian and insists that the interests of the general public are paramount to the personal convenience of himself and deputies.

It is particularly remarkable that this office, which a few years ago, with ten more than the present force of clerks and at a loss to the municipality, handling but about 30,000 documents per annum, now makes an annual saving of about \$50,000.00 in excess of running expenses and has received over the different counters upwards of 1,500,000 filings since the fire.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM CRONAN, Chairman.

JOHN CRONIN.

EDWARD S. LOWRY.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

San Francisco, Cal., February 14, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Assessor's Office has made an investigation of its affairs, and finds this office well conducted. We find that the Assessor has studiously applied himself to the problems before him, and that he has given excellent service to the citizens of this community. We find that he has established a rule of uniform courtesy in his office, which in this day and age is commendable and refreshing. Nothing appeals to the average citizen more than courteous reception and treatment at the hands of our paid employees.

The Assessor, himself, is an expert in the taxation problem and by his application of sound judgment and common sense has improved the income through his office to a remarkable degree.

We find it is the practice in several cities of this country to publish in book form the Assessor's Maps, giving the assessed valuation of each city lot. These volumes are sold at a nominal cost to tax-payers largely defraying the cost of publication. Such information generally distributed, has resulted in removing, to a great extent, any inequalities which may have existed between different sections of the city. We would recommend that the advisability of this procedure be considered in connection with the assessment of real estate to be made this year.

The loss this year to the City of assessable property, through the adoption of the new Revenue System, will have to be made good the year following through an increase of the assessment roll amounting to at least Sixty Million Dollars, if the Dollar Rate of Taxation is to be observed.

As the greater part of this increase will probably fall on real

estate, any procedure which will insure an even distribution of this great increase would seem to us to be advisable.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Chairman.
JNO. J. WIRTNER.
THOMAS S. WILLIAMS.

TAX COLLECTOR

San Francisco, Cal., February 27, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—We herewith submit final report on the Tax Collector's Office:

We find this office to be located at Number 240 McAllister Street, in a brick building, furnishing ordinary protection against fire, although the office accommodations are inadequate in every department; the lack of space and convenience for handling large numbers of Tax-payers, especially during the payment of the first and second installments of taxes. One very objectionable feature to the location of this building is that in the rear of the building are located temporary wooden structures, that are occupied by Automobile Repair Shops, etc.

We would recommend that fire-proof shutters be placed on the windows of the office that would prevent danger of fire.

The employees of the office and salaries are as follows:

Tax Collector.....	\$4,000.00	per annum	Non-Civil Service
Chief Deputy.....	2,400.00	per annum	Non-Civil Service
Chief Cashier.....	2,400.00	per annum	Non-Civil Service
Expert Searcher.....	150.00	per month	Non-Civil Service
Assistant Cashier.....	150.00	per month	Non-Civil Service
Expert Block Book Man.....	125.00	per month	Non-Civil Service
Stenographer.....	115.00	per month	Civil Service
Expert Accountant.....	175.00	per month	Civil Service
13 Deputy Tax Collectors....	1,500.00	per annum	Civil Service
16 Act. Dep. Tax Collectors...	125.00	per month	Civil Service

In addition to the above, extra Civil Service clerks were employed in November and December as follows:

2 men	3 days
22 men	16 days
10 men	14 days
12 men	28 days

We were informed that about April 1, 1911, it will again be necessary to call a few extra clerks into the office for about thirty days.

As the Charter provides, that the Tax Collector shall be charged with all taxes levied upon Real and Personal property within the City and County, the following is a table showing the charges against the Tax Collector, for Real Estate and Secured Personal Property Taxes, also delinquency for fiscal years 1906-07, 1907-08, 1908-09, 1909-10.

This we submit for comparison:

	Charge	Delinquency
1906-1907.....	\$6,240,363.34	\$28,360.68
1907-1908.....	7,331,625.73	24,203.58
1908-1909.....	7,766,975.44	29,958.17
1909-1910.....	9,029,334.05	24,953.23

The Tax Collector is also charged with all taxes due upon unsecured Personal Property and Delinquency Taxes. The following is a table showing charges against the Tax Collector for Unsecured Personal Property:

	Charge	Delinquency
1906-1907.....	\$177,250.15	\$46,572.04
1907-1908.....	243,163.45	29,812.27
1908-1909.....	223,084.45	27,058.65
1909-1910.....	43,142.59	3,987.53

The present Tax Collector, David Bush, took office January, 1908, and an inspection of the above comparative tables will show very satisfactory efficiency in collections of both classes of property taxes.

The expense of the office, so far as salaries are concerned, is but little more for the collection of \$9,029,334 for the fiscal year 1909-10 than seems to have been required to collect \$6,240,363.34 in 1906-07, and has been each year of Mr. Bush's administration, somewhat less than the Charter allows.

We find that the matter of expense for Stationery, Printing, Publication, etc., a reasonable economy has been inaugurated which compares very favorably with previous administrations.

We find that Mr. Bush during the last two and the present fiscal years, has adopted the plan of collecting the balances on Unsecured Personal Property Roll by sending his deputies from house to house in the same way that the amounts are assessed. While this method has caused some comment because of the small amounts represented by some of the tax bills; however, you will notice in the small percentage of delinquency from year to year, is undoubtedly caused by the increasing efficiency of the mode of collecting. While in many cases the bills would be of small amounts, but as a matter of fact it has not necessitated the employment of extra men, as this work was taken on by the deputies in addition to their regular license collections.

Referring to the number of employees in the Tax Collector's office, while there are some additional clerks, we find that they have been advanced to the position of deputies and are drawing deputies salaries. This additional help was authorized under Bill 939, Ordinance 821, New Series. So far as we can learn there were no employees in the office which we think is a violation of the Charter.

A complete audit of the Tax Collector's office was made by our expert Mr. Dally and his report is herewith attached.

We find in our investigation that the work of this office is ably conducted by David Bush. His chief assistant, J. O. Low, is thoroughly posted, and in touch with the different departments, and is a very proficient officer.

In conclusion we wish to state that the committee is greatly indebted to Mr. Low for the courteous treatment and the assistance that he extended us in collecting what information we have obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Chairman.
JNO. J. WIRTNER.
THOMAS S. WILLIAMS.

Report of J. F. Dally, Expert, on the Office of Tax Collector

San Francisco, Cal., February 28, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—I was fortunate in striking this office during the last week of the scramble to pay the first installment of current taxes before same became delinquent. It gave me an opportunity to observe team work of the finest kind on the part of the office force under the stress and strain of a rush that was really remarkable, and when after the final settlement was made with the Treasurer on November 30th, over five and a half millions of dollars (\$5,500,000.00) had been accounted for to the Auditor without one cent of a discrepancy, I felt that I had witnessed an exhibition of systematic accounting that could not be improved upon, joined to ability impossible to surpass.

This may seem like high praise, but I was in the rush that last week and observed every detail with the greatest care and no one but an accountant could realize how beautifully the great machine works and how harmoniously each and every part did its share in producing that perfect whole "absolute accuracy."

In the License Office all receipts, which are in triplicate, are charged to the office of the Auditor at their cash value and at the end of each month the unused receipts are counted by a deputy Auditor and the total, plus the cash turned over to the Treasurer, as shown by his receipts, must agree with the total charge to the

office of the Auditor's books. I assisted the deputy Auditor in his count on November 30th and found that everything checked up to the cent.

J. F. DALLY,
Expert.

RECORDER'S OFFICE

San Francisco, Cal., February 10, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on "Recorder's Office" herewith submit the following final report:

The County Recorder's Office is conducted on a business basis, and the force under Recorder Godchaux is producing splendid results for the city. The annual report of this department for the calendar year, which was ended on January 31, 1910, shows that during the year instruments to the number of 64,726 were filed—almost three times as many as the average filings of ten and twelve years ago, showing a wonderful growth in the business of this office.

That cash receipts for the year 1910 amounted to \$104,426.50. The expenses for the same period were \$69,224.15. The department, therefore, earned during the year a net surplus of \$35,202.35 for the City Treasury. Prior to the adoption of the new Charter, and the incumbency of the present Recorder, the business of this office was conducted at an annual loss.

In addition, to the fact that the office is on a surplus earning basis, it is also gratifying to note that the service of the office is prompt and courteous. The public is at all times assured of considerate treatment and the work attended to efficiently and without unnecessary delay.

We take pleasure in approving, in the fullest sense, the management of this important public department.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM CRONAN, Chairman
JOHN CRONIN,
EDWARD S. LOWRY.

FINAL REPORT ON PARKS

San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Parks visited Golden Gate Park on July 27, 1910, interviewed Superintendent John McLaren, who enlightened us on his duties of general supervision over all Parks, Squares, Plazas, the Presidio and Parkway Drive and the

Great Highway at the Oceanside. We also interviewed E. H. Lomasney, Secretary to the Board of Park Commissioners, who explained in detail upon our examining the books the system of keeping time on all men employed, and showing vouchers signed by each man upon receipt of his pay. The system met with our approval. Upon inspection of the Ledger—it was not posted up to date—the bookkeeper stating that she was waiting for a new ledger which had been adopted with a better method of keeping a separate account for each Park and Square, which accounted for the work of posting ledger not up to date.

On February 8, 1911, your committee again visited Golden Gate Park, Grand Juror McDevitt with us. We again inspected the books, the bookkeeper showing the new ledger posted up to date and very neatly kept. We informed the Secretary of complaints having been made about the lack of system in selling tickets for Donkey Rides on the Children's Grounds, resulting in a scramble among the children for a ride without regard to any order of purchase of tickets. We recommend that the tickets be numbered and the rides given in numerical order of purchase.

Superintendent McLaren invited us to accompany him on a tour of inspection of Parks where new work was in progress. We found work going on at Lincoln, Balboa and Holly Parks. San Francisco has 31 separate pieces of land set aside for Parks and Squares with an average of..... 1363.10 acres

The Presidio and Parkway.....	27	acres
The Great Highway three miles in length estimated at	140	acres
The various School Grounds and the Library Grounds at Van Ness Avenue and Hayes Street estimated at	10	acres

A total acreage of	1540.10	acres
Deduct from this for unimproved squares.....	33.2	acres

Leaves a total acreage under improvement 1506.90 acres

This gives us approximately 1500 acres which your Commissioners expended for the fiscal year 1909-10, \$437,012.69; an average expense per acre of \$291.33.

Maintenance accounts is charged with.	\$289,971.59	
Average per acre		\$193.31
Construction	138,922.64	
Average per acre		92.61
Administration	8,118.46	
Average per acre		5.41
Total	\$437,012.69	\$291.33

This is a most liberal expenditure upon 1500 acres of Park lands and gives food for thought to our Park Commissioners, as the present fiscal year will show an expenditure exceeding this sum.

San Franciscans are generous people and expend money on their Parks and Squares for a good purpose, and are a credit to the city. The Parks are kept in a creditable way and in Superintendent John McLaren, your committee feels that our city has a man who is admirably adapted to the responsible position which he has filled for so many years.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

JOHN CRONIN.

GEORGE J. OLIVA.

Report of Superintendent McLaren on New Work done since July 1, 1910, herewith. Report of Expert J. F. Dally upon examination of Books herewith.

Superintendent of Parks

San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Report of John McLaren, Superintendent of Parks, on work done commencing present fiscal year, July 1, 1910:

The work of repairing and oiling drives commenced early in July, continued during the month of August. Thirty-six (36) men and eight (8) teams being engaged in that work.

In the construction of the Park and Presidio Parkway a large force of men and teams have been engaged. This beautiful strip of land connecting the Presidio and Golden Gate Park is now in course of completion.

The hedge running along Oak Street from Baker to Stanyan Streets has been removed and grass lawns constructed.

The construction, and deepening of pump at the Pumping Station has been completed.

Reconstructing and repairing the Museum building by a large force of men, including carpenters, plasterers, plumbers and laborers have been completed.

Construction for a building for a new range of horse sheds at the Stadium has been completed.

Construction at St. Mary's Square; grading and spreading soil over the entire surface and the whole sown with grass seed.

The construction of Lincoln Park and Golf Links is still in progress. A large force of men and teams are grading and spreading manure and constructing a water system, nine thousand five hundred feet (9,500) being laid.

Construction of Sea Wall. A force of concrete workers, carpenters and laborers and teams have finished one portion of that work in front of the Beach Chalet which makes that building safe from the high tide.

Construction of pump and concrete arch over same at Water Works has been completed. A large force of concrete workers, carpenters and laborers being engaged in this work which was a difficult engineering task.

Construction of foot path on the Main Drive from Nineteenth Avenue west to the Stadium by a large force of laborers and teams.

Construction at Franklin Square. By laborers and teams, the sloping and grading the block facing the streets surrounding the square; building retaining walls of concrete and stairs of same by large force of mechanics. This work is still in progress.

Construction at Holly Park. A large force of men now at work constructing and clearing the grounds for a tennis court, handball court and children's playground. Construction of foot path, laying of five thousand (5,000) feet of water pipe.

Construction of new drive from Chain of Lakes to connect with Forty-first Avenue and H Street completed.

Balboa Park under course of construction by grading and planting and sowing of seed.

Bernal Park. Completing of coping around the entire square by mechanics, cement workers, carpenters and laborers.

JOHN McLAREN,
Superintendent.

Report of J. F. Dally, Grand Jury Expert, on the Park

San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Since my first visit last November to this Department at the request of your sub-Committee, an entirely new system of accounting has been installed by Mr. Monro, an Expert employed by the Park Commissioners to replace the old method which had proved cumbersome and unsatisfactory.

I found all work posted up to date on my last visit and the results set forth in the clearest and most comprehensive manner. In fact when the posting is completed for each month, the Ledger practically shows the results theretofore obtainable only from the annual report under the old method, and these results are not only shown for the total number of months, but for each month individually, allowing the most exact comparison to be made as between the different months and entirely doing away with the old heart-breaking way of getting up the annual report by digging out

and segregating the information desired from half a dozen general accounts.

I cannot too highly recommend the simplicity and clearness of this new departure inaugurated by Mr. Monroe; it has to be seen and compared with the old method in order to be appreciated. I looked into the pay roll and the manner in which the time of the many employees is kept, and while it might seem as though a time-keeper should be employed to check the sheets turned in daily by the Foreman of the different jobs, after going into the matter very carefully with Superintendent McLaren, and Secretary Lomansy of the Commission, I doubt whether a change from the present system would prove desirable. The Superintendent claims that he assigns every man to his work and that he visits most of them every day and knows absolutely that the time given by the Foreman is correct and he says he can see no good to be accomplished by the expenditure of from \$150.00 to \$175.00 per month for salary, keep of horses and buggy and repairs to same. Also, the men are so widely scattered that it would be impossible for one man with a horse to visit all of them in a day, which would have to be done in order to check up the Foremen's sheets. It is therefore a question whether, in view of Superintendent McLaren's grasp of the subject and his ability to keep tab on the time turned in by his Foremen, it would be advisable to change the present system and go to an expense that both Superintendent McLaren and the Secretary of the Commission consider unnecessary, they knowing more about the subject than any outsider possibly could.

Yours very truly,

J. F. DALLY.

PLAYGROUNDS

San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—The Playground Commissioners are now conducting three Public Playgrounds in operation, and three additional ones are being developed. Two of the Playgrounds in operation are on sites purchased by the city for that purpose and are supervised. The third is on leased ground and has no daily supervision. These grounds are located at Powell and Lombard Streets, Seventh and Harrison Streets, and San Jose Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street (Leased).

The three grounds being constructed are the Jackson Park Site at Eighteenth and Mariposa Streets, Madison Grounds on Clay Street near Walnut Street, and the site of the former Women's Hospital on Sacramento Street near Baker Street. These two latter have been turned over to the Playground Commissioners by

the Board of Education. All these will be completed at the end of the present year.

We state for comparison that the appropriation for Playgrounds for the fiscal year

1908-9	was	\$20,000.00
1909-10	was	35,000.00
1910-11	was	50,000.00

The following statement shows disbursements for the present fiscal year from July 1st to February 1st, totaling \$31,084.70, and charged as follows:

Construction and Materials	\$13,623.84
Administration	5,392.60
Furnishings	773.66
California Hospital Site	1,229.60
Labor	7,953.25
Jackson Park Site	918.25
Operating Supplies	1,086.22
North Beach Grounds	11,358.85
Play Supplies	241.58
Madison Site	1,368.01
Salaries	5,162.00
Stationery and Printing	58.15
Sundry Expenses	556.15
Fourth of July Celebration	1,624.85
Total	\$35,084.70
Funds on hand	18,915.30
Total	\$50,000.00

The cost of playgrounds are not to be measured by dollars and cents in the great benefits derived from them by the youth of the city. They are the best asset our city has in that they are developing physically and morally the future citizens.

The Commissioners all deserve the thanks of our citizens for their time and thought devoted to the welfare of the children.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
JOHN CRONIN.
GEORGE J. OLIVA.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

San Francisco, Cal., February 14, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee after its investigation into the

affairs and conditions of the Sheriff's Office beg leave to report as follows:

The quarters occupied by the Sheriff are small and poorly equipped for the great amount of business transacted therein. We have made a careful investigation of this office and have found that the system in checking and keeping accounts is simple and very satisfactory. All of the attaches of the office are well informed as to all the details and management of this office. Each Day's transaction are posted promptly and all accounts and entries are kept right up to date.

During the past year this office has handled a large amount of business. The number of writs received during the year amounted to 11,209.

Mr. Dally, the expert accountant of the Grand Jury, reports that the system of accounts in use at this office is the same as in most of the other departments of the City government, and can hardly be improved upon. He reports that all accounts in this office are in first-class condition, and a complete history given of each case.

We have made special inquiries among attorneys and business men as to their experience and dealings with the Sheriff's office and we have been informed that there has never been such efficiency and promptness in handling the affairs of this office as is shown by those now in charge. From our own observations and investigations we have found that the general management of the Sheriff's office has been greatly improved upon, and at present it is conducted in a practical and businesslike manner.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM LANE, Chairman.

MAX SOMMER.

WILLIAM CRONAN.

COUNTY JAIL

San Francisco, Cal., February 14, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on "County Jail" desires to report as follows:

We have visited the County Jail and found the general condition of the Jail to be clean, and kept in as good a condition as it is possible considering the old buildings and the manner in which the cells are constructed.

Since the conflagration of 1906, the County Jail has been the only place available for prisoners whose cases are awaiting trial, or for cases on appeal. These, together with the misdemeanor prisoners, make on an average of from three to four hundred

prisoners always confined at this jail, and it is necessary to have sometimes three prisoners in a cell five feet by seven feet. At present there are four hundred and fifty prisoners at the jail, and in this crowded condition it is impossible for the Sheriff to keep those who are serving their first term separate from the lower and confirmed class of criminals. When the jail at the new Hall of Justice is completed the congestion at the County Jail will be somewhat relieved, but some steps should be taken at once to provide a larger and more modern jail for the misdemeanor prisoners whose numbers will no doubt increase in proportion to our increase in population. Our citizens have voted for bonds for improvements of all kinds, but a new County Jail has been overlooked. As there is no immediate prospect of such a bond issue being voted on, we believe some provisions should be made by the Board of Supervisors in the annual budget to set aside annually a sufficient sum of money for the construction of a modern jail, which should be built in sections and added to each year. On July 22, 1908, the Board of Supervisors deeded to the Park Commissioners ninety-eight acres of land that surrounded, were adjacent to and were a part of the County Jail land. The former Grand Jury, in its report, severely criticised the action of this former Board of Supervisors in giving these jail lands to the Park Commissioners. We also agree that a great mistake was made, for we believe that the greater part of the land surrounding the jail is needed at present to give work to prisoners; and if the present site of the County Jail is to be permanent it will be absolutely necessary to have this land in the next few years. We are in favor of Public Parks and Playgrounds in all parts of the city, but to reserve such an immense piece of ground for a Park in this location is unnecessary and going to extremes, especially so when the lands are needed for such important work as is connected with the County Jail. At our first visit to the County Jail the ruins by the earthquake of Jail Number Three (3) were still standing and a great menace to life. Since then the Sheriff has had these ruins taken down to the first story. We also found the plumbing in Jail Number Two (2) to be in very bad condition. Some of the cells were without water for the toilets, and no drinking water. This matter was called to the attention of the Board of Supervisors by this Committee, and the Board of Supervisors immediately appropriated Two Thousand Dollars (\$2000.00) for the purposes of putting running water into the cells, which has since been done, and steam radiators have been placed in the rotunda to replace the big furnace which was wholly inadequate and expensive. These improvements have been badly needed and have been recommended for many years. We believe that a very necessary and important work has been accomplished and the money well spent.

The Committee also reports that in the women's quarters, old

wooden beds were in use, which were hard to keep clean and sanitary, and a recommendation was made to the Board of Supervisors, in the following resolution, adopted by the Grand Jury:

"Resolved, That the Grand Jury, at its meeting January 5, 1911, recommends that the Honorable Board of Supervisors appropriate a sufficient sum of money for the purchase of iron beds for the women's quarters at the County Jail to replace the old wooden beds now in use."

We are informed that the Board of Supervisors now has this matter under consideration and will provide iron beds for this part of the jail.

The stables at the jail are in a condition that would not be tolerated by the Health Board if they were the property of any private citizen. The sanitary inspectors have been making aggressive campaign in some parts of the city and putting property owners to a great expense in making their places sanitary, but these stables have been allowed to stand and be used in flagrant violation of the law. Why were these stables not condemned, as they should have been, during the crusade against rats three years ago? Property owners have good cause to complain of the insincerity or neglect on the part of the former sanitary inspectors. If the sanitary officials of our city expect the co-operation from the citizens they should first set the example. The report on these stables was made by the committee to the Grand Jury at its regular session on January 5, 1911.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The stables now being used at the County Jail are in an unsanitary condition and a breeding place for germs, rats and vermin and a menace to the health of the people working and sleeping therein; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Grand Jury, at its regular meeting held January 5, 1911, approve the report of its committee on jails and hereby instructs the Secretary to notify the Board of Health to take immediate action and condemn said stables."

We are informed that the Board of Supervisors have plans now before them for stables to be built on the site of Jail Number Three.

We are pleased to report that the Sheriff has in the past year established an emergency hospital at the jail, which is a model of neatness and a credit to those in charge. This department is in charge of a licensed physician, who is also a deputy Sheriff, and who resides at the jail. We cannot impress too strongly on the city officials the necessity of an infirmary being built within the jail grounds. With such an infirmary all prisoners could be treated within the confines of the prison with no possible chance to escape. Should an epidemic break out in the jail at present it might spread among many hundreds of prisoners and the officials in charge could care for only a few cases.

We believe that all prisoners, when brought to the jail, should be examined by a physician and if found to be suffering with a contagious or infectious disease, he should be put under proper treatment and not discharged until cured. There are many of the prisoners, men and women, who are in a diseased condition who are discharged after serving their term, and are turned loose to spread the infection among the careless and unsuspecting.

The Sheriff, at the beginning of his term of office, did away with the bathing tank which had been in use for many years. Prisoners were compelled to bathe together in this tank, which was an injustice to the cleaner and the better class of prisoners, and there was also a great danger of the transmission of disease. Every prisoner on entering the jail is compelled to take a bath, and each prisoner now has a separate shower of hot and cold water. Their clothing is fumigated as well as can be done, and all bedding is fumigated regularly. The prison cells are sterilized and washed out twice each week. The sulphur house, in use for fumigating, is an old wooden building that has been in use for many years. The physician in charge states it is impossible to properly fumigate the clothing and bedding.

The Sheriff has a large quantity of bricks that were taken from the ruins of Jail Number Three that can be used in the construction of a new sulphur house, and we recommend that the Board of Public Works use this material and immediately build a fumigating plant to replace the present dilapidated structure.

At the women's jail there is no sulphur house and those in charge have no means at their disposal of fumigating clothing and all such clothing is now burnt. As the women's jail is separate and some distance from the men's jail we do not think it advisable nor proper to have the clothing of the women carried to the men's jail; but recommend that a sulphur house also be provided for the women's jail. The materials for the fumigating houses being on hand the cost of building them would be nominal.

The Sheriff's vans are not fit conveyances for the worst criminals in their present condition, and it is impossible to keep them sanitary. We believe that it would be a great saving for the city to have an automobile prison van which could make two or three trips a day, if necessary, to the courts and city prison. At present this cannot be done with horses, as the distance from the jail to the courts and return is about ten miles. At times the Sheriff is obliged to use as many as ten horses a day for this work.

The food furnished the prisoners at the jail seems to be very good, and is given twice a day to those who are not employed and three times a day to those who work. The prisoners seem well satisfied. We have heard of no complaint from the many prisoners we have interviewed.

In our investigation of the prison records we found some

prisoners who have served as many as forty-five terms, and the records for the past two years show the following number of prisoners have served more than twice within this period of time:

Male	Female
1.....33 times	2.....20 times
1.....28 times	2.....17 times
1.....25 times	3.....16 times
2.....22 times	1.....15 times
3.....21 times	1.....14 times
3.....20 times	2.....13 times
1.....18 times	6.....10 times
3.....16 times	4..... 9 times
3.....15 times	2..... 8 times
3.....14 times	7..... 7 times
11.....13 times	9..... 6 times
3.....12 times	18..... 5 times
13.....11 times	12..... 4 times
6.....10 times	17..... 3 times
11..... 9 times	
13..... 8 times	
35..... 7 times	
21..... 6 times	
52..... 5 times	
77..... 4 times	
105..... 3 times	

Most of these cases are vagrants or inveterate drunks, who would as soon be in jail as out, for the reason that under our present laws misdemeanor prisoners cannot be compelled to work. Something should be done to relieve the taxpayers of our city from the constant expense of keeping this small army of professional criminals and irresponsibles. Our laws should be amended, and all prisoners after having served two terms in the County Jail should thereafter be sentenced to the State prison or some other institution.

We recommend that any and all prisoners who are willing and anxious to work be allowed to do so in and around the jail. The wooden fence surrounding the jail was built forty years ago and the supports have rotted away. During the storm of this winter over 200 feet of the fence was blown down. This shows the necessity for a stone wall around the jail grounds, and we believe that the prisoners should be allowed to construct this wall.

At present there are between fifty and sixty dope or drug fiends at the jail, and there is always an average of from thirty-five to forty of this class of prisoners. Many of these men upon entering the jail are in a terrible condition. Their bodies are covered with sores from the constant use of the needle, their health and

minds are wrecked, and when confined behind the bars are more like wild animals than human beings. In their short confinement at the jail they recuperate to a small degree, and when their short sentence at the jail is completed, which is generally about thirty days, they again return to their former haunts and practices. The jail is not the proper place for these unfortunates who are not responsible for their acts and whose minds are weakened and almost destroyed by the constant use of drugs. This class of offenders should be sent to our State Insane Asylum and kept there until pronounced cured by those in charge. Many drug victims, who have been treated at the asylum, have been cured, and the Chinese are effecting many cures among their own people in this city. To confine these men without proper medical treatment is inhuman and useless, and they are an endless expense to our taxpayers.

On the recommendation of this committee, the Sheriff has had a bill framed and introduced in the present legislature which, if it becomes a law, will put this class of prisoners in the care of our State hospitals.

There are at present forty women prisoners at the jail, some of whom seem to regard it as their home. A few of the women assist in some little work, but the majority of them are without occupation. In some of the eastern States such institutions are made self-supporting by the work of the prisoners. These women should be made to do sewing, or some other useful work, to occupy their minds and time. The imprisoning of these women in our County Jail, under the present conditions, will never reform them, and a State Reformatory should be provided for those who are a constant burden to the city and who are too weak to resist their desire for intoxicating drinks.

The Sheriff has also a bill before the legislature for a reformatory, and recommended in this report, which if adopted will relieve our city of this burden. The women's quarters at the jail are in a very creditable condition, being neat and clean.

The attention of the committee was called to the case of Harry Squires, who had been in jail since December 10, 1904. He was convicted of an attempt to commit arson, May 8, 1905. He perfected his appeal, but the records in the case were destroyed by the fire of April 18, 1906. From the time of his conviction and sentence Squires has been a prisoner in the County Jail, and held a position of trust and rendered valuable service to the city and jail officials. A petition for his pardon was drawn up by this committee and presented to the Governor, James N. Gillett, and his pardon was signed by the acting Governor, Warren R. Porter, December 21, 1910, and Squires was released December 24, 1910.

The case of John Black, the records of whose case were also destroyed by the fire of April 18, 1906, was called to our attention. Black has been a prisoner for over six years. The matter was in-

vestigated by this committee. The attention of the District Attorney was called to this case. The District Attorney is now having the records restored.

The Sheriff, in his annual report, asked for a Fairbanks platform scale to weigh the supplies. The committee recommends that a large platform scale be provided for the jail. At present it is impossible to properly verify the weight of the supplies for the jail, such as hay, grain, coal and other articles. There is one ton of coal used each day at the jail. A platform scale to check the weight of this great supply alone is most necessary. The County Jail at the present time is in a better condition than it has been for many years. The Sheriff is making every effort to improve the conditions and we find that the jail is being conducted in a manner that entitles the Sheriff to our commendation.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM LANE.
MAX SOMMER.
WILLIAM CRONAN.

PUBLIC MORALS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—In rendering our final report, we beg to submit the following:

Theatres and Public Places of Amusement

The Theatres throughout the city are in as safe and sanitary a condition as strict adherence to the health and fire ordinances and the observance of police regulations can make them. The buildings are mainly of Class "A" structure, built with a view to public safety and convenience and compare favorably with other institutions of that character anywhere. Not so, however, with the minor places of amusement such as Nickelodeons. We find that many of these places do not comply with the regulations designed for public safety, and as they are largely patronized by women and children, particularly in the outlying districts, we recommend that more strenuous measures be employed toward compelling the proprietors of these nickelodeons to comply more strictly with the fire ordinances and police regulations.

Your committee has devoted considerable attention to ordinance Number 620 which is designed to prevent the scalping of theatre tickets, by imposing a license of \$300.00 per month upon all persons engaged in the sale of tickets of theatres and other places of amusement, outside of the box-office of the theatres. This or-

dinance is being persistently and openly violated, notwithstanding the several attempts by the police department to enforce it. Their efforts have been so far frustrated by the ruling of the police courts which held that the ordinance is unconstitutional. We believe, however, in-as-much as this ordinance was enacted for the purpose of suppressing an evil which actually does exist, that of scalping, it should be carefully amended and reviewed by the City Attorney with a view to making the same operative and constitutional, and we recommend that the Board of Supervisors immediately amend the ordinance so that it can be enforced and the City and County derive the revenue therefrom to which it is entitled.

We recommend that the method of procuring Trial Jurors to serve in the police courts be amended. Under the rule now practiced, if a defendant demands a jury trial in the Police Court, it is the custom of the trial Judge to order the police to procure a venire of citizens from which to select a jury to serve at the trial in question. The duty of the police is to arrest persons charged with the violations of the law, but no arresting officer should have the privilege of selecting the jury which is to try offenders.

Under the prevailing practice a great deal of power is vested in the police which the law never contemplated it should have. The police have thus the power to select the venire, which will result in the conviction of an innocent man or the acquittal of a guilty one. Take for instance, persons charged with violating the gambling laws, or with other offenses against public morals. The police have the means at their disposal under their power to choose the venire, whereby they may secure either a conviction or an acquittal as they may determine.

We have recently had an experience showing the evil effects of this practice, when the Chief of Police had the occasion to reprimand and punish a subordinate police officer charging that he had acted in bad faith, that he had designedly summoned a number of citizens to serve as trial jurors, many of whom were prejudiced in favor of the defendant, resulting in the acquittal of said defendant.

It is obvious that such powers vested in the police, has a bad moral effect, is dangerous and not conclusive to the proper administration of justice. The manner in which trial jurors are selected by the Superior Court is far better adapted to promote the ends of justice, and there is no reason why the same system should not prevail, with relation to offenses over which the police courts have jurisdiction.

We therefore recommend that steps be taken toward procuring the passage of an act by the Legislature providing that trial jurors to serve in the police courts be procured in a manner similar to that employed by the superior courts.

The Social Evil

The Social Evil which has been a source of much serious reflection in the past, is now about to be dealt with in a highly satisfactory manner. A committee has been appointed by and to act in conjunction with the Board of Health, composed of the following gentlemen: Rev. Father Wyman, Rev. Dr. Win. Rader, Rev. Dr. Jacob Nieto, Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Clampett, Dr. Martin Regensberger and Dr. Julius Rosenstern. These gentlemen are especially adapted to deal with this question broadly and intelligently and the community is to be congratulated upon the acquisition of a committee so eminently fitted to undertake the regulation of this most important problem.

It is the intention of these gentlemen to formulate plans whereby the social evil shall be restricted to a certain outlined district. That the inmates of that district shall be under the supervision of a regularly organized medical clinic.

This committee plans to follow certain methods now in operation in European cities, known to be the most successful in dealing with this important question. The plan, we have been assured by the Chief of Police, meets with his approval, and that the department will co-operate with the committee and aid them in their plan of segregation.

The Chief has also assured us that certain previous recommendations made by this Grand Jury is receiving due consideration and will be acted upon as soon as possible. In this connection your committee desires to express the utmost confidence in Chief of Police John Seymour and in his unceasing efforts to bring about a standard of moral efficiency in the Police Department. We believe in his ability to cope with the momentous task he has set himself to perform and we deplore the adverse criticism and unwarranted attacks that are being heaped upon him. We feel however, that he is big and fearless enough to withstand these attacks and that if allowed free rein in the administration of the Police Department he will emerge triumphantly to receive the commendation of all good citizens and a grateful public.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee on Public Morals,

LOUIS GASSNER, Chairman.

CHARLES McCARTHY.

WM. H. LANE.

**SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC LIBRARIES,
LAW LIBRARY**

San Francisco, Cal., February 27, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—The committee upon Schools and Public Libraries beg to submit their final report as follows:

After having investigated the different suggestions and recommendations of the last Grand Jury, notably the lack of fire escapes in our schools, special attention was given to fire drills. Wholly unexpected your committee visited various schools and without any previous notice rang for fire drills. The Noe Valley School Building wherein there were 741 pupils in the lower grades during the fire drill was emptied in fifty-five seconds. The 800 scholars of the Hearst School were on the sidewalk in forty seconds. At the Horace Mann School the 900 scholars required sixty-five seconds to vacate the building; and at the Crocker, the 850 pupils and teachers were clear of the rooms and buildings in eighty seconds.

The Frank McCoppin School which had only been occupied for three days, when the bell rang, 570 little ones took their assigned places and the building was emptied in exactly fifty-five seconds.

We wish to commend particularly the exceptional showing made by teachers and pupils.

Your committee visited the parental school, where the boys are engaged during the day, returning to their homes at night and find the building in an unsanitary condition. This splendid school, under the supervision of Miss Alexander and her assistants, has accomplished much in the reformation of wayward children, and we most earnestly recommend the immediate construction of a proper building for said school.

Upon further investigation your committee noted and observed the lack of yard space in many of the schools for pupils to play during recess and noontime, and we strongly recommend that additional recreation grounds be secured for this purpose.

Your committee feels that fresh air and sunshine to children confined in the class room are essential factors to mental and physical development; we therefore recommend that the pupils of schools be permitted to use as playgrounds those parks within close range of their respective schools.

Your committee found many of the old schools lacking in sanitary arrangements and conditions, notable the old common drinking cups, which contrasts most unfavorably with the new modern and sanitary drinking fountain now in use in most of the new school buildings.

We recommend the installation of modern scientific plumbing and the sanitary drinking fountain, as existing conditions are a menace to health.

Observing the congested condition of the present temporary quarters of the Washington School, your committee recommends the immediate construction of a proper building, thereby relieving said conditions.

The attention of your committee has been called to the large number of vacant lots belonging to the school department, which are frequently being used as dumping grounds. Some of these lots may be adapted either for playgrounds or as Mr. Roncovieri suggested school gardens for the purpose of educating children in the care and culture of plants.

We highly commend Mr. Roncovieri and the Board of Education for the efficient manner in which the school department is being conducted.

Following hereto, is the report of Mr. F. J. Dally:

"There is a vast amount of detail work in connection with the accounting of this department, both in the matter of the great quantity of supplies needed and more especially in regard to the pay roll of its 1400 employees and after a careful examination of all books and records, I feel that I must express my most unqualified admiration for the manner in which this mass of work is kept right up to the minute and all times by the small force; (2) and for the simple and forthright style in which the final results are set forth. The only cash received by this office is from rentals of school lots, not at present occupied for school purposes in amounts a little over \$5,000 per month, and in every case I found a receipt from the Treasurer showing that the money had been turned over to him within the twenty-four hours required by law."

Libraries

Prior to April, 1906, there were 166,000 volumes in the entire public libraries; six libraries and eight deposit stations were in operation.

On February 1, 1911, there were 130,557 volumes; six libraries and eleven deposit stations. Considerable improvements were made during the past year fulfilling as much as possible the comforts of both the patrons and staff.

Your committee, after investigating the various departments, commends the able and business-like manner in which the public libraries are conducted.

The Law Library is very inadequately housed. There is a great lack of table room as well as shelf room. As the library is open many hours, on Sunday and in the evenings, except during court vacation, it should be able to provide at least physical comforts to those who use it. It is impossible to do this under present conditions.

The present quarters are very crowded and the library cannot be used with any degree of comfort. The library needs large rooms sufficient to allow growth to accommodate readers and permit of a proper classification and arrangement of the books.

Plans for a new City Hall should allow ample space for its

needs. Furthermore the shelving of the library is old fashioned and out of date. Much money has been expended in shelving that will have to be torn down and discarded when the library moves.

Your committee recommends for the Law Library that when housed in its new quarters in the temporary City Hall now about to be erected, that it be furnished with modern and up-to-date shelving.

This committee desires to commend uniform courtesy and attention shown to it by the librarians and their assistants of both the Public and Law Libraries.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. J. OLIVA, Chairman.
MAX SOMMER.
LOUIS GASSNER

FIRE DEPARTMENT

San Francisco, Cal., February 6, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee has conferred at various times during the year with the Chief of the Fire Department, the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Superintendent of the Corporation Yards relative to the wants of this, one of the most important divisions of our City government, the Fire Department.

During our incumbency, Mr. Thos. R. Murphy has been placed at the head of the City's fire fighters, and the selection is a highly creditable one. He has grown up with the Department, has served in every capacity, and his final promotion to Chief Engineer is solely due to his own efficiency and to his capacity for handling men and fires. He has the respect and confidence of his subordinates as well as the general public, and is maintaining excellent discipline. Chief Murphy is thoroughly familiar with the wants of his Department, and from close study and observation, your committee finds that the wants are many and needy ones.

Fire Boats

During the past year the two fireboats have been put in service and are in excellent condition. The Grand Jury upon the invitation of the Chief has inspected one of the boats, tested its working operations, which were pronounced highly satisfactory. There is suggested, however, the addition of Chemical Apparatus on the fireboats as also immediate purchase of 10,000 feet of 3 1-2 inch hose to be used in case of accidents to the mains. This hose could then be used to bring water up into the wholesale and shopping districts by means of the fireboats. Good serviceable streams could be pumped up Market Street, or the adjacent streets north

and south, engines could be relayed along any of the streets; fresh water for the boilers on these engines could be taken from the tanks on the roofs of buildings along the line while pumping salt water.

The management of the fireboats is not an economical one, and the expense incurred has consumed a considerable portion of the appropriation. Finances were so low that at times funds were lacking for the most essential of the equipment, fire hose.

Each of the boats has 2 Pilots, who are on duty every other day. If 1 day off in 3 were granted—and this does not appear to us a great hardship—the services of 1 Pilot could be dispensed with and a saving effected of \$175 per month. Four engineers are stationed on each of the boats, who like the Pilots work every other day. There is no reason why these engineers should be placed on better terms than Battalion Chiefs, engineers of fire engines or the regular employees of the Department. If placed on the same basis, receiving 1 day off in 5, the salaries of 3 engineers could be saved or \$525 per month. The same rule applies to the 8 firemen stationed on the boats and according to the same method of calculating, the expense could be decreased by \$300 per month. In all this would mean a saving of \$1000 per month and in our judgment this change would not in the least impair the efficiency of the boats.

Corporation Yard

The new Corporation Yard on Stockton and Francisco Streets, has been occupied since May, 1910, and is a fine spacious building able to take care of the repair of the Fire Department apparatus for many years to come. The building is equipped with modern machinery and the work turned out is pronounced to be of the best. Many of the engines and other fire apparatus that received but casual attention at the old temporary quarters at Sixteenth and Utah Streets, owing to the limited facilities existing there, are now receiving thorough and complete overhauling. All the repair work, as also the painting, harnessmaking and blacksmithing, is now done under one roof under the supervision of the Engineer in charge, while formerly much of this work was performed on the outside under contract. In this department also a stricter policy of economy could be instituted. It does not seem to us that both a commissary and an assistant are needed. One competent commissary should be able to take care of this work. The help in blacksmith shop might also be curtailed, 4 blacksmiths and 5 helpers being now on the payroll. The names of 8 draymen appear on the list of employees attached to the Corporation Yard. We have it from positive authority that 3 automobile trucks would take the place of these 8 drays and men; thus saving the City the pay of 4 men at \$100 per month. The stables which are now located at Tenth and

Division Streets are too far removed from the Corporation Yards and therefore are an additional source of expense. Considerable time is consumed by teams traveling this long distance from Tenth and Division Streets to Stockton and Francisco Streets for hauling supplies, and we recommend that a new stable be erected in close proximity to the Yards. The system of accounting installed at the Corporation Yards is highly creditable and thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. All goods are procured by requisition upon the firms having contracts for furnishing their respective supplies, bills are presented in triplicate and are carefully checked as to quality, price and quantity. Requisitions for supplies for the various engine houses must first pass through the hands of the Chief of the Department and receive his approval.

Engine Houses

Some of the fire houses that were in use prior to the catastrophe of 1906 and some of the quarters that have served since as temporary abodes are in a bad condition, in fact may be termed "dilapidated." Several frame buildings, located within the established fire limits should be immediately replaced with fire-proof structures as the city authorities cannot expect to violate the provisions of the law and force its citizens to comply with it.

The following are housed in temporary structures within the fire limits:

Engine Number 17, on Mint Avenue near Fifth Street.

Engine Number 4, on Howard near Third Street. (In this building, that is only a shanty in the meanest sense of the word, are housed besides the Engine Number 4, a most valuable water tower and a Chemical.)

Engine Number 12, on Commercial and Drumm Streets.

Battery Number 3, and headquarters for Battalion Chief Number 12, at 112 Jackson Street.

Truck Number 2 and Chemical Number 5, at 627 Broadway Street.

Engine Number 5, on Stockton Street, between Pacific and Broadway.

Truck Number 3 and Chemical Number 4, and headquarters of Battalion Chief 5 on McAllister Street, between Van Ness and Polk Streets.

Buildings outside of the fire limits which should be replaced with others of Class "C" construction are:

Engine Number 35, Truck Number 8, on Bluxome Street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Engine Number 28, on Stockton and Francisco Streets.

Engine Number 9, on Main Street, between Folsom and Harrison Streets.

Provision has been made for the erection of an engine house

at Point Lobos in the vicinity of Fourteenth Avenue; also for a building on San Bruno Avenue near Athens. Plans are contemplated for wooden structures which, in our opinion should be changed to Class "C" buildings. We believe the city should set an example in the erection of modern, fireproof and permanent buildings. Conditions have arisen since the great fire of 1906 which cannot be ignored any longer and require the earnest attention of our authorities. Prior to the period mentioned the district directly South as also directly North of Market Street was compactly grouped and very densely populated. Being part of the Down Town District it was amply protected through many engine houses. A great part of this district is now filled with business houses and manufacturing establishments while outlying residence districts have been created or extended, such as the Sunset, the Richmond and the far out Mission Tracts. These districts are without adequate fire protection and engines have to travel a considerable distance, thus endangering property and allowing flames to spread unchecked.

The following recommendations are therefore made:

1. The purchase of ground and the erection of a building in the neighborhood of Twenty-second and Wisconsin, nearest station being at Twentieth and Connecticut.

2. At the Ingleside District the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building near Lakeview and Plymouth.

3. A Truck Company to be installed on Jones Street, between Clay and Sacramento, to be built on a lot belonging to the city. There are no ladders on this hill now, though the district is solidly built up with modern apartment houses.

4. The erection of a house on a lot belonging to the city and purchased for the purpose on Post Street near Polk for Engine Number 3, Chemical Number 6 and Battery Number 1 now installed on Pine between Polk and Larkin Streets in temporary quarters

5. The purchase of additional ground on Commercial and Drumm to store hose wagon for high pressure system and Truck Company in addition to engine.

6. The erection of a building in the vicinity of Point Lobos Avenue and Forty-seventh Avenue where the city owns a lot. This place to house Chemical Number 3 now stationed near the Cliff House.

With the completion of our High Pressure water system, steam fire engines will be supplanted to a considerable extent. It will therefore be unnecessary to purchase apparatus for all the new buildings suggested, but most of them could be equipped with engines now in use in the down town districts, which will eventually have to be replaced by fire machines adopted to the newer and more modern systems. It is true, some of the districts referred

to are not densely populated, but as is stated in a report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters on the City of San Francisco, the potential hazard of these districts is abnormally high and their freedom from sweeping fires depends almost entirely upon the fire department which is greatly handicapped in the quick concentration of fire apparatus by the many steep grades.

We further recommend the purchase of 3 Automobile Hose tenders for the fireboats to carry 3 1-2 inch hose; one to be stationed with each boat, and one in the Potrero. The tenders to be stationed with the fireboats would cover the wholesale district and work in conjunction with the high pressure system. The tender at the Potrero would cover such places as the Union Iron Works, California Sugar Refinery, Barrell Factory and other large manufacturing places. Three other Automobile Hose wagons could also be stationed to advantage at Mint Avenue, the Mission District and the Western Addition, all to carry 2,000 feet of 2 3-4 inch hose.

One of the most important of our recommendations is the purchase of Automobile Chemicals and we should have at least 6 to start with; 2 to be used in the Down Town District, one in the Richmond, one in the Sunset, and 1 in the Mission, and 1 in the Western Addition. It is hardly necessary to comment upon the superior advantages of motor propelled apparatus. New York City has tested their use and its value there can be safely estimated by the fact that that city is now purchasing 5 Chemical Engines, 2 fire engine hook and ladder Trucks, 5 more high pressure hose wagons, 2 regular hose wagons and 2 supply wagons; all of the Automobile type. The figures given out by Commissioner Waldo of New York, showed that it costs 24 times as much to maintain a team of fire horses as it does one auto hose cart. The horses will be gradually replaced and so firmly intent is the Commission in New York City upon the automobile scheme that it is doubtful if more than half of the new fire houses are to be built with stalls for horses.

The recommendation made in this report for the acquisition of new and modern equipment, for the purchase of land and the construction of new buildings will involve the outlay of a considerable amount of money, which, under our present system of Taxation, is almost impossible without a special tax levy and it is on this point that your Committee wishes to say a few words. We have already called the attention to the abnormal conditions that have arisen since the fire; we have laid stress on the inadequacy of fire protection in the outlying districts—these districts are justly entitled to consideration and our citizens living in the more congested quarters that are amply protected, should lay aside selfishness and willingly contribute to the safety of their less favored neighbors. It is a fact, there are no large and expensive apart-

ment houses, no great magnificent residences to be found in some of the faraway districts referred to, but they are peopled principally by homeowners who in most instances have their all invested in their homes and these should not be left to the ravages of the flames. Furthermore we are informed through the most reliable source that after the completion of the Pumping Station at the Twin Peaks Reservoir when a reduction of 10 per cent will be made in insurance rates, and an additional 10 per cent is contemplated, if the equipment of the fire department is up to the standard and capable of taking care of emergencies.

The premiums paid to Insurance companies in the year 1909 amounted to \$4,809,790, 10 per cent of which amounts to nearly half a million dollars, a goodly sum which would purchase a great many fire apparatus, and build a great many fire houses, far more of either than there is any need. It will thus be easily perceived by the most unsophisticated taxpayer that for every dollar he pays in excess of the present tax rate, he will save far more than that amount in his insurance premiums, and while this special tax levy will extend over a period of from one to two years, the reduction in rates will be permanent. We would therefore suggest and recommend that the Board of Supervisors levy a special tax to cover the estimated cost of engine houses and improved equipment; it being understood that this tax is to be used solely and specifically for the purposes mentioned. We also would recommend that the Chief of the Fire Department be sent to Eastern cities, especially those that have installed high pressure pumping systems, such as New York and Philadelphia. These cities have given the high pressure system a fair trial and it has proved to be the greatest instrument yet perfected for extinguishing rapidly spreading fires. Mistakes were made in New York when this system was inaugurated that proved costly and which were quickly recognized by Mr. Croker, the able Chief. To avoid similar errors and to familiarize himself with the handling of the new apparatus, it would appear only business-like to send our Chief to the Eastern cities for personal observations. A Mercantile establishment sends its heads to the market at regular intervals and considers the expenditure a good investment.

Fire Commissioners

The affairs of the Fire Department at the present time are ably administered by a commission of four, at the head of which and acting as President is Mr. J. E. Dillon, and the remainder of the board consists of Messrs. Max Goldberg, John Donohue and Eugene Pfaffle. These gentlemen devote considerable time to their duties and in our opinion are acting intelligently, conscientiously and in harmony with the Chief. If the fire department is not at a point of efficiency where we would like to see it, it is through no fault on the part of the commission, but because of the fact that

it is handicapped for lack of funds and does not receive an appropriation commensurate with its urgent needs. Other cities recognize the importance of this department and in New York, Fire Commissioner Waldo asks boldly for an appropriation of \$2,500,000 to modernize the department by adding 26 new firehouses, 500 firemen and the automobile apparatus referred to above.

The records of the department are well kept and a thorough system prevails. The history of each and every man who ever held a position in the service can be given at a moment's notice, as well as that of every piece of machinery now in use; even the hydrants have each a card giving the date and nature of all work done in every case.

Respectfully submitted,

MAX SOMMER, Chairman.
LAWRENCE ARNSTEIN.
F. L. TURPIN.

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICITY

San Francisco, Cal., February 21, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—The last Grand Jury made recommendations which have not been acted upon. The instrument boards at the Central Fire Alarm Station on Fulton Street near Larkin are of wood and are arranged to form a partition along one side of the operating room with all wiring exposed. "Insurance Engineering," a monthly magazine devoted to the science of diminishing danger to property and life calls our fire alarm service unreliable and anyone who has visited the station will readily and unequivocally concur in this opinion. It is not pleasant to contemplate the consequences that might arise from a shock or fire that would probably demolish this unsafe structure and thus completely disable our alarm system, nor is it generally known that the Insurance Companies make a penalty charge on every brick and wooden building in this city on account of the Central Station; the wooden switch board and the work shop in the basement of the premises. In view of the fact, that the erection of a fire-proof and earthquake-proof structure is contemplated in the center of Jefferson Square, we do not suggest any radical changes in the old building, but we do most earnestly recommend that the Central Fire Alarm Station and headquarters be erected with the utmost dispatch and be constructed essentially along the lines proposed by the engineers of the Department of Electricity and the Board of Public Works.

We recommend that such sections of the underground as can be constructed in advance of the completion of a new central station should be constructed as recommended by the Department of Electricity.

Your committee regrets to state that politics seems to have invaded the department of Electricity to an alarming extent and not for the good of the service. On January 1, 1910, there were employed in this branch of our municipal government five electrical inspectors, all civil service employees, all of good repute; and our committee has closely looked into this matter, and generally rated as competent men who had served the city for terms ranging up to nineteen years.

At this writing there is not one of the Civil Service men in the Inspection Department, two of them having been dismissed and the remaining three are under suspension, charges of neglect of duty having been filed against them with the Civil Service Commission. We have only had time to investigate the charges against one of the old inspectors, Mr. Jno. J. Hyer, and as they were of a technical nature, requiring the judgment of a competent electrical engineer, we employed the services of an expert in this class of work, a thoroughly impartial and unbiased person. In summing up the case the expert reports that the charges are mostly trivial and do not constitute a cause sufficient to justify the removal of an inspector from office; that charges equally severe could be preferred against almost any inspector even at the present time; that in two or three places where new work has recently been approved by the City Department which he visited while working on the case, he found violations of rules similar to those preferred to in the charges against Hyer. The expert furthermore reports that according to the statement of at least two owners of premises where Hyer was supposed to have overlooked and failed to report violations, these premises were visited only within the past two months, whereas the report of the City Inspector on Hyer's work is purported to have been made several months ago. It is also necessary to state that prior to their suspension the three inspectors were asked to take a leave of absence of five months which, according to their version was not voluntary on their part; the charges were not filed or written up until after their return from their leave of absence in January, 1911, and then only from memoranda taken in March and April, 1910, according to the testimony of one of the new inspectors taken before the Civil Service Commission on February 20, 1911.

This Committee does not mean to excuse neglectful conduct on the part of the city employees, be they Civil Service or otherwise, nor do they mean that one offense is condoned because the same offense is repeated by a new appointee, but they are convinced that:

Firstly, there are several and various interpretations to the Code of the National Board of Underwriters; Secondly, that some trivial violations are permissible, provided the safety of buildings is not endangered thereby; Thirdly, that where it is impracticable

to enforce all the rules of the National Electric Code strictly to the letter because of peculiar instructions or for other reasons; the inspector must use his own best judgment to safeguard premises, a custom which has always been followed in the department and which is a part of the department's regulations.

That one Inspector's opinion does not always correspond with that of another does not necessarily mean that he has been derelict and negligent in performing his duty. At any rate your committee takes the stand and therein concurs in the report of its expert, that the Chief of the Department of Electricity was not justified in the case of Hyer's, at least, to suspend him, and from the information gathered about the other charges against the old Civil Service inspectors, the action of Chief Urmey was equally radical, severe and without just cause. We do not wish to transfer our responsibility, but in consideration of the fact that these matters have come forth but recently and that neither of the three suspended men have had their trial before the Civil Service Commission, we recommend this matter to the next Grand Jury for further investigation and action.

As to the management of the Inspection Bureau of the Department of Electricity, no economy seems to have been practiced, and while the revenue derived from Inspection for wiring signs and gongs have decreased from \$14,187.65 in the year 1909 to \$12,475.15 in the year 1910, and while 13,851 inspections were passed upon in 1909 against 13,000 in 1910, the salaries paid for inspections have increased from \$8485.00 in 1909 to \$12,379.65 in 1910. The reason for this increase is the addition of new inspectors during the calendar year, notwithstanding the fact that building operations are generally known to have been considerably lighter than during the previous year. The number of inspectors has been increased from five to seven and an assistant Chief Inspector has been added, an office that was created some years ago but had never been filled. None of these present inspectors are Civil Service men and no eligible list exists at the present time.

The Total expenditure for salaries of the Department of Electricity has advanced from \$57,053.50 in 1909 to \$81,506.65 in 1910, partly due to the installation of a large number of Fire Alarm boxes and underground cable, as also the wiring of the Fire and Police Station.

Respectfully submitted,

MAX SOMMER, Chairman.
LAWRENCE ARNSTEIN.
F. L. TURPIN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

San Francisco, Cal., February 14, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on the District Attorney's office submit this, their final report:

Report on District Attorney's Office

As, we, the Grand Jury, have had "always with us" the District Attorney or one or more of his able assistants, this body is more or less conversant with the work of this office, and as the City and County's expert at this time is at work checking up the District Attorney's and City Attorney's Offices, his report in full in due time will be filed; however, we found the work of this office carried on systematically and under the forms of law.

Two Additional Assistants for the Office

On the advice of the Grand Jury, the office was given two additional assistants; one was assigned to the Juvenile Court, to handle the ever increasing cases before that Court, and at times he acts as a substitute in the Police Court.

The other assistant has been in charge of the Fish and Vegetable Trust cases, the cocaine and opium cases, besides working in the Appellate Court.

The District Attorney states, that through the efforts of one of these assistants, the fines imposed on defendants are more than enough to pay his salary, besides saving the City and County expense by disposing of criminal cases in a short period of time after they were held.

Warrant and Bond Clerk's Office

Under our new Charter, the Warrant and Bond Clerk are appointees of the District Attorney. This office handles yearly over half a million dollars bail money; all moneys are accounted for daily to the Treasurer and Auditor, and the records are all correctly kept and up to date, and all checked five times. It would seem practically impossible for an error, no matter how trivial to escape detention.

We append hereto work of the District Attorney's Office since January 10, 1910:

Criminal Cases Before the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco

Number of cases pending January, 10, 1910.....	502
Number of persons indicted by present Grand Jury.....	76
Number of informations filed since January 10, 1910.....	559

Appeals taken from Police Court.....	78
Number of injunctions filed since January 10, 1910.....	71
Habeas Corpus	97
Number of cases dismissed	60
Number of cases tried.....	386
Number of persons convicted.....	348
Number of persons acquitted.....	38
Percentage of convictions.....	90.15
Percentage of acquittals.....	9.85

Juvenile Court

Total number of delinquents before Court.....	1891	
Total number of delinquents dismissed by Court.....	1469	
Number of children on probation.....	164	
Number of children committed to Whittier.....	12	
Number of minors committed to Preston.....	22	
Number of minors committed to other institutions....	152	
Total	186	3524

Police Court

Total number of arrests made from January 1, 1910, to January 1, 1911.....	31,335
Total amount of cash bail deposited with District Attorney during year 1910.....	\$556,756.00

Prosecutions Under Health Ordinances of San Francisco and Health Statutes of California

Total number of arrests made.....	446
Total number of convictions.....	196
Total amount of fines collected.....	\$3,565.00

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE D. CLARK, Chairman.
CHARLES McCARTHY.
FERNANDO NELSON.

CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

San Francisco, Cal., February 14, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on the City Attorney's office submit this, their final report:

City Attorney's Office

City Attorney Long at the time your Committee called, stated that ours was the first visit from a Grand Jury in three years.

In view of the fact that the City and County of San Francisco is now at work acquiring Public Utilities, and at work on contemplated Public Utilities, as well as actions to quiet titles to city property, passing on all loans of public moneys, it is one of the most important offices under our Charter.

The work as performed by this office is set forth in the printed reports made at the end of each fiscal year to the Mayor, and comprise 40 to 50 pages of small closely printed matter.

It is impossible to review all the cases that are passing through this office, but perhaps a review of some of the most important cases during the past six months will not be amiss.

Water and Gas Rate Cases

The so-called Water Rate Cases, involving the ordinance rates for the years 1903-1904, 1904-1905, 1905-1906 were argued before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, during October, 1910. Submitted for decision, and judgment may be rendered at any time.

The so-called Gas Rate Cases, involving the validity of the ordinances fixing the gas rates by consent, await the decision in the Water Rate Cases, above mentioned.

Police Court Reporter's Fees

The case of Walter Trefts vs. John E. McDougald, is an action to require the Treasurer to pay fees to Police Court Reporters in addition to the salaries fixed by the Charter. Under the new Charter, Police Court stenographers receive an annual salary of \$2400.00. The importance of this case can better be understood by referring to the Municipal Reports of this City and County before the adoption of the new Charter. For the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898, the fees paid in Department 1 of the Police Court, under Section 869, of the Penal Code, was over \$12,000.00 and for the four Police Courts over \$27,000.00.

This case was argued before the District Court of Appeals on January 26, 1911, and was submitted for decision.

Action to Quiet Titles, City Property

The City Attorney on December 29, 1910, commenced an action of the City and County of San Francisco vs. all Persons. This action was necessary to establish the city's title to its lands, and 349 parcels of real estate were described in the complaint, summons and affidavit. This action has been one which required a

great deal of work. The work of examining titles, correcting descriptions and searching all property owned by the City and County has consumed over two years time.

A review of the City Attorney's Office leads your Committee to believe that the office is in trustworthy hands and that he is ably seconded by his loyal assistants.

In the conducting of this office, it is often necessary for the personnel of the office to advance moneys, for traveling expenses, for the commencing of suits in the United States Courts, and other such expenditures. We would recommend that there be placed in the hands of the City Attorney's Office a revolving fund of \$500.00, to meet such demands as require cash advances, to carry on the business of the office.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE D. CLARK, Chairman.
CHARLES McCARTHY.
FERNANDO NELSON.

SUPERIOR COURTS

San Francisco, Cal., February 16, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—On February 10, 1911, the undersigned committeemen visited the Superior Courts, interviewed Judges Murasky, Graham, Sturtevant and Van Nostrand, but some were absent and some holding court.

We interviewed the Judges separately, seeking to learn something about causes of delays in their respective departments. Questioned them about unreasonable delays in decisions upon demurrers and motions, and also upon unreasonable delays after cases were taken under advisement in rendering decisions.

We elicited information about crowded calendars and that there is two years work ahead at the present rate of progress in disposing of trials. One of the Judges expressed the absolute need of additional courts to dispose of the mass of litigation arising from conditions that confronted them, due to our great catastrophe, and said this city had 12 departments of the Superior Court 30 years ago, and our population had increased 60 per cent since then. They all claim to be both punctual and diligent in their efforts to dispose of cases, and one of them said that we must not think because he was not in court, that he was not working.

We recommended their reading The Report of Committee of the Bar Association.

Said report makes suggestions concerning that conduct of cases, that to laymen appear practical, and would apparently facili-

tate expedition in the trials of cases before them. The Judges showed interest in our call and listened to us with attention.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD S. LOWRY, Chairman.
THOMAS S. WILLIAMS.
EDWARD McDEVITT.

JUSTICES' COURTS AND JUSTICE'S CLERK

San Francisco, Cal., February 16, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—Your committee on Justice's Courts visited the Clerk's Office on January 30, 1911, and interviewed Mr. George McComb, and learned that there are crowded calendars before all the Justices, and that under present rate of progress in disposing of cases, they have work ahead to keep them busy for over a year to come.

We inspected the books of the office, the clerk accounting for all the cash in his custody of Bonds and Appeals and found same to be correct. We requested him to notify the Judges to meet the committee on Saturday, February 4, 1911, at 10 a. m.

On Saturday, February 4, we met the Justices and Grand Juror Williams addressed them on the delays of litigation in their departments, relieving from his remarks Justices Creighton, Conlan and Barnett who had only taken office on January 1st. The committee informed them that as a layman he saw no good reason for withholding decisions on demurrers for three months and he had even heard of some cases where litigants had been waiting for decisions for nearly two years. That they had no cases before them so intricate of solving that conclusions could not be arrived at, and decisions rendered within a week while the facts presented at trials were fresh in their memories. Further informed them that we had sworn to do our duty as they had sworn to do theirs, that we had the spirit to command, rather than to reflect upon their actions, and urged them to go to work diligently holding court both morning and afternoon sessions, and also recommended that they all read the Report of Committee of the Bar Association and act upon the suggestions contained therein. On February 10th the committee called upon the Clerk's office and learned that cases were being disposed of, and the Justices making good, which deserves favorable mention for all of them.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD S. LOWRY, Chairman.
THOMAS S. WILLIAMS.
EDWARD McDEVITT.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

San Francisco, Cal., February 28, 1911.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—The Civil Service system as at present administered, is virtually a dead letter. It does not meet the requirements the Charter prescribed or meant to enforce. There are a number of offices and departments especially placed under civil service rule by the Charter for which no examinations have been held since 1904 and 1906, and there are some positions for which no examinations have ever been held since the inception of the first Commission. Some very important and remunerative places are filled by temporary appointments owing to the absence of eligible Civil Service lists; in the Department of Public Works alone there on February 1, 1911, 534 such temporary appointees and to be more specific, 71 temporary appointees in the City Architect's Office whose earnings range from \$120 to \$250 per month.

Section 10 of the Charter reads:

"To prevent the stoppage of public business or to meet extraordinary exigencies, the head of any department or office may, with the approval of the Commissioners, make temporary appointments, to remain in force not exceeding 60 days, and only until regular appointments, under the provision of this Article can be made."

By the widest stretch of the imagination we cannot interpret this provision to grant the privilege of renewing this list of temporary appointments every 60 days until some of the appointees have served a term of years; yet this is precisely the practice in vogue.

The fault does not rest entirely with the Civil Service Commission and we have no desire to cast any unjust criticism upon them; we rather prefer to give figures of their work during 1910 as compared to that of the Commission in the previous year. In 1909 there were nine examinations held and 2952 applicants were examined; during the past year we have had five examinations and 561 applicants. In addition to the work of these examinations the Commission also marked and rated the examination papers of over 300 applicants who participated in the examination for Policemen held in December, 1909. These examinations fill a number of pages of written answers and require considerable time for intelligent review and perusal. The entire force of the office consists of a Chief Examiner who also acts as Secretary of the Commission and 2 Stenographers, and is wholly inadequate for the work at hand. The Commissioners claim that they serve in an administrative capacity and their duties are not clerical. This is true, but under Section 5, Article 13 of the Charter, the Commissioners may, whenever an examination is to take place, designate a suitable num-

ber of persons, either in or not in the official service of the City and County to be examiners; and if in the official service, it shall be a part of their official duty, without extra compensation, to conduct such examinations as the commissioners may direct and to make return and report thereof to the Commissioners. It seems to us that if this rule were intelligently applied, a number of papers could be handled and rated with dispatch and in satisfactory manner. Take as an instance an examination for Policemen. If ten or fifteen corporals, sergeants or office employees, depending on the number of applicants, were chosen, men of known intelligence and experience they could conduct an examination under the supervision of the Commission with ease and rate at least the major portion of the answers under the direction of the Chief Examiner. If the Commission then desired to look through the papers to form an estimate of the general ability of the applicant or desired to personally rate the answers to certain questions that call for particular judgment or discretion they might do so and still avoid doing the greater part of the necessary clerical and routine work. The same plan should be practicable in every department of the municipal government; those departments that have fewer employees naturally receive fewer applications for positions and a civil service examination in such a department will require the assistance of perhaps only two or three employees of the department. Moreover examinations could be held during the slack season in the respective departments, and almost every department, especially those having comparatively fewer employees, have such slack times during each year. Your committee believes that the application of this provision of the Charter with the assistance of the heads of the various city departments and the appropriation of additional sums for a few years should do much towards making Civil Service a reality in our City Administration. The entire appropriation for the Department in addition to the \$8700 for fixed salaries of the Commissioners and the small office force mentioned above, amounted to but \$1000, which is insufficient for all intents and purposes. The Board of Supervisors has been appealed to both by the Civil Service Commissioners in their report submitted January 14, 1910, as also by the present Commission on January 14, 1911, and in both reports a request was embodied to provide an additional sum of \$2500 for the compensation of special examiners and extra clerks. This sum, though small, we believe, relieve the situation and place the Civil Service system on a more active and effective basis. To bring it up to a high plane of efficiency, however, a much larger sum should be appropriated for at least two years that the commission may be enabled to hold examinations and secure eligible lists for all departments. When eligible lists are once in existence, the work and expense of holding regular examinations, as the lists are about to be exhausted, will

be greatly diminished and within a period of two years it should not be necessary to make a single temporary appointment.

Respectfully submitted,

MAX SOMMER, Chairman.
JNO. J. WIRTNER.

FINAL REPORT
OF
THE GRAND JURY

Impaneled by

HON. EDMUND P. MOGAN

Presiding Judge Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco,
March 20, 1911.

Discharged by

HON. THOMAS F. GRAHAM

Presiding Judge Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco,
May 22, 1912.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
Names of Grand Jurors.....	4
Committees	6
Indictments	8
Resolutions	13
Report on Mayor's Office.....	19
Report on Public Administrator's Office.....	20
Report on District Attorney's Office.....	21
Report on Treasurer's Office.....	23
Report on Assessor's Office.....	24
Report on Tax Collector's Office.....	25
Report on Auditor's Office	27
Report on County Clerk's Office.....	29
Report on Recorder's Office	31
Report on Board of Supervisors.....	33
Report on Coroner's Office	34
Report on Superior Courts	35
Report on Justices' Clerk's Office and Justices' Courts .	36
Report on Police Courts	37
Report on Police Department.....	39
Report on County Jail	43
Report on Sheriff's Office	44
Report on School Department, Law Library, Public Li- brary	45
Report on Board of Public Works, Streets, Sewers and Railways	51
Report on Fire Department	54
Report on Board of Health, Relief Home, City and County Hospital and St. Catherine's Home.....	60
Report on Department of Election Commissioners and Registrar of Voters.....	63
Report on Water Front	65
Report on Parks	67
Report on Public Playgrounds	70
Report on Civil Service	73
Report on Public Morals Committee.....	75
Report on City Attorney's Office.....	78

MEMBERS OF GRAND JURY.

HENRY AHPER.....519 California Street
E. W. BROWN.....433 Washington Street
W. N. CARTWRIGHT.....60 Main Street
W. H. FORD.....Mutual Bank Building
C. S. FRANTZ, Foreman....Care "Loop Lumber Company"
ALPHONSE HIRSCH.....218 Post Street
JOHN HOLLAND.....1106 Pierce Street
SAMUEL JOSEPH.....40 Sacramento Street
E. C. LANDIS.....Merchants' Exchange Building
L. R. LARZELERE.....38 Sacramento Street
H. L. MORRISON.....840 Howard Street
PATRICK MULCARE.....768 Hayes Street
JOHN MULHERN.....140 Second Street
OLIVER J. OLSON.....1 Drumm Street
CHARLES J. PIDWELL.....19 Alpine Street
JOHN PLOVER.....27 Montgomery Street
JOSEPH SLOSS.....Alaska-Commercial Building
MOSES STERN.....1040 McAllister Street
PATRICK TROY.....1116 Guerrero Street



GRAND JURY, 1911-1912

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, STATE
OF CALIFORNIA, FOR THE TERM BE-
GINNING MARCH 20, 1911, AND
ENDING MAY 22, 1912.

To the Honorable, the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court,
in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State
of California—

Sir: The undersigned Grand Jury have the honor to
report as follows:

The following Grand Jury was sworn in on March 20,
1911, by the presiding judge, the Honorable Edmund P.
Mogan: Clarence J. Frantz, Foreman; Henry Ahpel, Edward
W. Brown, W. N. Cartwright, W. H. Ford, Alphonse Hirsch,
John Holland, Samuel Joseph, E. C. Landis, L. R. Larzelere,
H. L. Morrison, Patrick Mulcare, John Mulhern, Oliver J.
Olson, Charles J. Pidwell, John Plover, Joseph Sloss, Moses
Stern, Patrick Troy.

GRAND JURY STANDING COMMITTEE.

Clarence J. Frantz, Foreman, and John Plover, Secretary,
Ex-Officio Members of all Committees.

Board of Public Works, Streets, Sidewalks, Sewers and Street Railroads.

JOS. SLOSS, Chairman.
W. H. FORD,
L. R. LARZELERE,
H. C. AIIPEL,
PATRICK TROY.

Treasurer and Auditor

H. C. AIIPEL, Chairman.
PATRICK TROY,
H. L. MORRISON.

Police Department and Police Courts

ED. BROWN, Chairman.
O. J. OLSON,
ED. C. LANDIS,
SAMUEL JOSEPH,
A. HIRSCH.

Coroner and Public Administrator

C. J. PIDWELL, Chairman.
PATRICK TROY,
ALPHONSE HIRSCH.

Department of Public Health, Alms House, Re- ceiving Hospitals, City and County Hospital and Saint Catherine's Home

WM. CARTWRIGHT, Chairman.
SAMUEL JOSEPH,
ED. LANDIS,
C. J. PIDWELL,
O. J. OLSON,

*Department of Elections, Commissioners and
Registrar*

W. H. FORD, Chairman.
WM. CARTWRIGHT,
PATRICK MULCARE.

Mayor and Supervisors

JOHN HOLLAND, Chairman.
JOSEPH SLOSS,
MOSES STERN.

Water Front

PATRICK TROY, Chairman.
O. J. OLSON,
L. R. LARZELERE,

Tax Collector and Assessor

MOSES STERN, Chairman.
JOS. SLOSS,
H. L. MORRISON,
L. R. LARZELERE,
H. C. AHPPEL.

County Clerk and Recorder

JOHN MULHERN, Chairman.
ED. BROWN,
JOHN HOLLAND.

Parks, Public Squares and Playgrounds

ALPHONSE HIRSCH, Chairman.
C. J. PIDWELL,
JOHN MULHERN.

Sheriff and County Jail

O. J. OLSON, Chairman,
ED. BROWN,
JOHN HOLLAND.

Public Morals and Places of Amusement

H. L. MORRISON, Chairman.
ALPHONSE HIRSCH,
ED. BROWN,

*School Department, Public Libraries, Reading
Room and Law Library*

PATRICK MULCARE, Chairman.

MOSES STERN,

WM. CARTWRIGHT.

Fire Department and Department of Electricity

L. R. LARZELERE, Chairman.

W. H. FORD,

JOHN HOLLAND.

Superior Courts and Justices' Courts

SAMUEL JOSEPH, Chairman.

H. C. AHPER,

C. J. PIDWELL.

District Attorney and City and County Attorney

ED. C. LANDIS, Chairman.

JOHN MULHERN,

PATRICK MULCARE.

Civil Service Commission

CHAS. J. PIDWELL, Chairman.

W. H. FORD,

MOSES STERN.

CLARENCE J. FRANTZ, Foreman.

JOHN PLOVER, Secretary.

HOWARD VERNON, Official Stenographer.

During their incumbency the Grand Jury returned 50
indictments as follows:

A. B. Johnson.....Violating Section 288 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Otto J. Beyer.....Perjury.

William F. Newcomb.....Violating Section 270A of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

William and Maud Rodgers. Violating Section 497 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Peter Fanning.....Violating Section 68 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

James N. Lewis.....Violating Section 532 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Milton A. Wooliver.....Violating Section 270 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Joseph D. Lieb.....Violating Section 470 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Morris Risnik.....Violating Section 266G of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

A. R. Baum.....Violating Section 503 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

W. W. Sweet.....Violating Section 503 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Harold Morse.....Violating Section 376C of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

David Lager.....Violating Section 532 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Edgar M. Lewis.....Violating Section 270A of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

William R. Boles and Violating Section 276 of the
Fred Adams..... Penal Code of the State of
California.

Frank E. Pierce.....Pimping.

Max Sternsher.....Violating Section 270 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Joseph H. Jordan.....Violating Section 470 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

James H. Jordan.....Violating Section 476A of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Andrew Ahmbuhl.....Violating Section 270A of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Augustus P. Cowper.....Violating Section 506 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Neil F. Keller.....Violating Section 532 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

C. A. Thomas.....Violating Section 46 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Phil. Gallick.....Violating Section 470 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Charles P. Grimwood and Violating Section 504 of the
Walter J. Wayte..... Penal Code of the State of
California.

Yee Yin.....Murder.

T. W. Dodd.....Violating Section 532 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Poolos Prantikos.....Murder.

Albert Wright.....Violating Section 261 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California, Subdivision 1.

Charles Miller.....Violating Section 261 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California, Subdivision 1.

Charles Bayley.....Violating Section 470A of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

C. S. Bacon.....Violating Section 506 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Max Knox.....Violating Section 487 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

M. S. Chenowith.....Violating Section 532 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Nat Lichtenstein,
Sam Lichtenstein,
H. I. Joseph,
Milton A. Nathan.....Violating Section 182 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California, Subdivision 3.

Mose A. Anderson.....Violating Section 217 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Yee Chong, Sam Loi Yee,
Ong Gun, Wong Dick,
John Doe, Richard Roe...Violating Section 217 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Bernard Gurecky and
Sigismond Kowalski.....Violating Section 447 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Leonard F. Kieny.....Violating Section 281 of the
Penal Code of the State of
California.

Chong San and On Gun..Murder.



CLARENCE S. FRANTZ. FOREMAN

During the term of office of this body the following resolutions were adopted:

I.

Be It Resolved, This Grand Jury instructs its committee on the Fire Department to appear before the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County and urge them to introduce into the budget a fund of sufficient size, so as to furnish the Fire Department the necessary apparatus and improvements.

II.

Whereas, Many places of amusement in San Francisco, including theatres, moving picture shows, and other places of entertainment, have persistently crowded such places so that aisles, stairways, and other passageways, necessary to the safe entrance and exit, have been crowded and made impassable, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, We, as a Grand Jury, do recommend that it is the sense of this body that there should be duly and expeditiously enacted an ordinance in the City and County of San Francisco against the overcrowding of such places of amusement, and that the said ordinance provide that no admissions be sold except where there is seating capacity to accommodate the person or persons admitted, and that said ordinance should provide for a penalty for the violation of such contemplated provision; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the duly constituted legislative authority in the said City and County.

III.

Whereas, It has come to the attention of the Grand Jury that certain public officials and employees in the Department of Public Works and in the City Architect's office have received and accepted certain gratuities from a certain bidder on composition flooring and a certain bidder on railway supplies, it is hereby unanimously resolved by the Grand Jury,

that the accepting of gratuities by public officials and employees is in violation of the Charter and various sections of the Penal Code, and is a menace to the proper conduct of public business.

Now Therefore, it is the sense of the Grand Jury that such practices be and are condemned, and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the Board of Public Works of the City and County of San Francisco.

IV.

Whereas, The committee of the Grand Jury on the Fire Department has requested and received of the Chief Engineer, a complete list of new sites and buildings required in sections of the city now lacking adequate fire protection, and a complete list of new buildings required on Fire Department sites now owned by the city, together with the approximate cost of sites and erection of buildings, and

Whereas, This Committee believes that these recommendations deserve careful consideration, and that the city show by example how the many shacks and fire-trap buildings now occupied by our Fire Department can be replaced by substantial and useful structures, wherein our men, horses and apparatus may be properly and securely housed, and

Whereas, The amount of money necessary for these sites and buildings is so large, and it would require too long a time to bring the department up to the proper standard by waiting for the appropriation in the annual budget, now therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Grand Jury that this list of sites and buildings, with the approximate cost of same, be forwarded to his Honor, the Mayor, and the Honorable Board of Supervisors, with the recommendation that the same be investigated thoroughly, and if found necessary and advisable, that a bond election be called for the purpose of submitting same to the people for ratification.

V.

Resolved, That this Grand Jury desires to call public attention to the efficient service of one of its servants, Chief of Police D. A. White. We have investigated conditions existing in the Police Department and find that since Chief White assumed office, the department has undergone material change. All recommendations by this body have had the full consideration of Chief White, and we cannot too highly commend him for his uniform courtesy and efficient conduct of the affairs of the Police Department.

VI.

Whereas, We are informed that a large number of so-called vagrants, when arrested in San Francisco, rejoice in being sent to the County Jail, for the sake of being housed and fed in idleness, and

Whereas, The Police Judges are loathe to send said vagrants to the County Jail in large numbers, when the punishment does not fit the crime, and their incarceration would only put the city and county to great expense without bettering conditions, and

Whereas, Many vagrants, when released by the Police Judges, loiter about the city and are known to commit robberies, burglaries, hold-ups, and even murder, and

Whereas, many of the crimes would not have been committed, if vagrancy had been discouraged, and now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco recommend that the Sheriff of the City and County of San Francisco require all able-bodied vagrants, and other prisoners sentenced to the County Jail, to perform hard manual labor of some kind, with the belief that such punishment will largely decrease the number of vagrants, by causing them to seek honest employment or leave our city; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Sheriff of the City and County of San Francisco, the District Attorney, the Police Judges and the Chief of Police, urging them to give their assistance to the execution of this recommendation.

VII.

Whereas, Upon a recent investigation by this body as to conditions in the City and County Jail, by evidence produced, it has been shown that the cells, bedding and inmates are in a very unclean condition and infested with vermin; that the food is improperly cooked and that discipline among the prisoners and employees is not properly maintained; that also by evidence produced it has been shown that prisoners Thomas King and Espeland have been ill treated, Thomas King being confined in a dungeon and a closed cell for a period of sixteen days without being allowed a change of clothing or to take a bath or to exercise in the corridor. Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Grand Jury recommends the immediate dismissal of Augustus Gilfether, as he is not a fit person to be in charge of the County Jail; we also recommend that Chief Jailer Woodall be severely censured for allowing Mr. Gilfether to usurp his powers; that this body also recommends that steps be taken to immediately improve the sanitary conditions in the County Jail, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Sheriff of the City and County of San Francisco.

VIII.

Whereas, A careful investigation having been made of the various departments under the government of the City and County of San Francisco, conducted before this Grand Jury, a report of which has already been submitted, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of the attached letter be sent to his Honor, James Rolph, Jr., Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco, requesting that he take such action as would be consistent with his own ideas of justice and fairness

and the best interests of the City and County of San Francisco, and the recommendations of this Grand Jury, to the end that better service may be given to the people of this city by the various departments investigated.

IX.

Whereas, There is much disparity in the salaries paid many of the employees of the municipal government who perform duties similar in grade and importance, and

Whereas, It is necessary for the purpose of developing and maintaining economical and efficient public service that all places of employment under the municipal government having similar duties, authority, importance and responsibility, should carry uniform salaries, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to initiate a plan that will cause the following:

1. That the general duties of positions be the basis for classification, grade, title and compensation;

2. That titles be descriptive of duties and indicative of grade, and that they be the same for all offices and places of employment requiring the same kind of service, and regardless of the location of employment;

3. That uniform salaries be provided for all positions of the same character and importance of duties;

4. That a sufficient number of grades be provided to insure promotions as a stimulant to high effort;

5. That as a result of such changes greater inducements would be offered for young men and women of character and ability to seek a career in the service of the municipal government, and that incentive be given to those already in the service to put forth greater efforts to attain the highest standards which are required in any private business.

The Grand Jury is empowered to employ an expert accountant to examine the books and accounts of city and county officials.

We have gone into this matter very thoroughly, and after examination and the employment of an expert accountant for six months to examine and go over the books and accounts of several different offices, with the result obtained we find this a useless expenditure of public moneys.

It is impossible to get results under this system of checking, and we recommend a complete change in order to have a modern and uniform accounting system in all city and county offices.

We appreciate the work of our expert accountant under existing conditions, but the compensation allowed for this service is entirely inadequate.

Mr. Howard Vernon, our official stenographer, has at all times been in attendance, and we wish to extend our thanks to him for the efficient and courteous manner in which he has handled the work assigned to him.

Corporal of Police George Duffy, who was assigned to the Grand Jury, has at all times been ready and willing to perform faithfully whatever services we required of him, and we have found him always prompt and efficient in whatever work he was detailed on.

San Francisco, Cal., May 16, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your committee appointed to investigate the office of the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco, beg to report the following as the result of their investigation:

First—We find the system in force in the Mayor's Office and Department one conducted along the lines of strictly business principles of the highest order. The manner of handling demands and resolutions are attended to with the greatest degree of dispatch and efficiency.

Second—We find all personal and surety bonds covering municipal contracts, public officials, etc., carefully examined, and the standing of surety companies are diligently watched, and their bonds are rejected on adverse reports.

Third—We find that all permits issued for carriage and automobile stands are granted only upon the recommendation of the Police Department and consent of the property owners.

Fourth—We found all city rentals collected by a responsible real estate firm, which firm is under satisfactory bond; that all moneys collected for rentals are deposited with the Treasurer within twenty-four hours.

Fifth—We found that the Robinson-Windell Bequest Funds are distributed through the proper channels as directed by the donors. A complete record is kept, which record is at all times open for public inspection. All cases are personally investigated by a detective sergeant.

Sixth—We find that in placing the insurance policies, only companies of highest standing and responsibility are patronized.

Seventh—We found that books and files in the Mayor's office have been kept in a thorough and business-like manner, notwithstanding the tremendous increase in volume of business transacted there; and we, the committee, do earnestly endorse and recommend that the additional clerical force requested by his Honor Mayor Rolph be granted.

Your committee was afforded every facility by the Mayor, also Secretary Rainey and the attaches of the office to enable it to make a thorough investigation of this office, and it wishes to express its appreciation and thanks for the courtesies extended.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN HOLLAND, Chairman,
MOSES STERN,
JOSEPH SLOSS.

San Francisco, Cal., May 16, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your committee on Public Administrator beg leave to submit the following report:

Believing it unnecessary, in the case of this office, we have not had an examination made by an expert accountant, Mr. Hynes having furnished us with a copy of statement made by his own certified accountant. The system of book-keeping seems commendable by reason of its simplicity, it being really a cash book. All moneys received by Mr. Hynes, as Public Administrator, are deposited as provided by law, and no money is paid out except by check countersigned by a Judge of the Superior Court. Interest is paid on all money belonging to estates. Mr. Hynes gives his entire time and attention to the work of the office, and we believe the office is conducted and maintained in a high state of efficiency.

We have checked the accounts of this office with those of the coroner and find them satisfactory.

On the suggestion of Mr. Hynes the last legislature amended the law to allow a summary administration of estates of less than seventy-five dollars in value, the object of which is to save to these small estates law and administration fees of all kinds.

We think the Public Administrator is worthy of commendation for his efforts.

The following is a copy of a statement furnished monthly to the surety company on Mr. Hynes' bond:

Anglo California Trust Company....	\$44,891.88
Hibernia Bank.....	43,088.43
Union Trust Company.....	46,068.40
French-American Bank.....	2,335.25
German Savings & Loan Society.....	17,391.71
First Federal Trust Company.....	185,365.54
Savings Union Bank.....	30,652.62

\$369,793.83

Accompanying these monthly statements is a certificate showing the amount on deposit, which serves as an additional check.

The matter of unclaimed estates is very unimportant to the Public Administrator's office, because of their scarcity. The experience in that office being that claimants are always ready. When it is finally decided and can be classed as unclaimed it is converted into cash and turned over to the city treasurer, in whose charge it remains for a time fixed by law, after which it escheats to the state. So it is not possible to answer this question.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. J. PIDWELL, Chairman;

PATRICK TROY.

ALPHONSE HIRSCH.

San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on the District's Attorney's office submits this, their final report:

We find that the work of the District Attorney's office during our term as Grand Jurors has been efficiently and economically conducted. A thorough system of dockets and files has been kept, whereby it can be immediately ascertained the exact status of any case conducted by that office.

SUPERIOR COURT CASES.

The following is the disposition of cases in the Superior Court between January 1, 1911, and January 1, 1912:

Number of informations filed during 1911.....	513
Number of persons indicted by present Grand Jury...	75
Appeals from the Police Court.....	82
Writs of Habeas Corpus.....	78
Number of injunctions.....	93
Number of cases dismissed.....	32
Number of cases tried.....	374
Number of persons convicted.....	323
Number of persons acquitted.....	51
Percentage convictions.....	86%
Percentage acquittals.....	14%

POLICE COURT CASES.

We report the following disposition of cases in the Police Court:

Total number of arrests from January 1, 1911, to January 1, 1912.....	32,594
Total amount of cash bail deposited with District At- torney during year 1911.....	\$507,610
Arrests for violation of health ordinances.....	294
Convictions for violation of health ordinances.....	141

We find that the District Attorney's office, which has recently moved into the new Hall of Justice, is inadequately supplied with furniture, files and law books. The office of the District Attorney himself is furnished with a lot of dilapidated and useless book cases, cabinets and furniture. In view of the fact that State and civic officers from all over the country continually transact business with this office, its present equipments and furnishings reflect discredit upon the city. We earnestly suggest its proper equipment at as early a date as possible.

The same criticism might be made of the furnishings of the office of the Bond and Warrant Clerk. This office is attached to and is part of the District Attorney's office, and considering the large volume of business which it transacts, the great number of people and complaints that it handles, we believe it to be of the utmost importance that action be taken at once to equip it with furniture, files, cabinets, etc. This will immediately facilitate the carrying on of the work of this office and save our citizens the delay which they have to undergo by reason of the obsolete equipment of this office.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. LANDIS, Chairman,
JOHN MULHERN,
PATRICK MULCARE.

San Francisco, Cal., May 3, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—In the investigation of the Treasurer's office, it is a very difficult matter for an ordinary citizen who is not an expert accountant to give a satisfactory report, but in our visit to said office, the chairman found that the conduct of same was in accordance with what any well regulated business should be. The books and accounts were all in ship-shape order, as attested to by the expert accountant. His clerks were very attentive and courteous and showed us every possible attention. Everything is well regulated, and all securities and accounts are accessible for immediate investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY AHPER, Chairman,
H. L. MORRISON,
PATRICK TROY.

San Francisco, Cal., May 14, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on the Assessor's Office has made several careful inspections of the workings and management of this important branch of the city and county government, and are pleased to report that the office is being run in a careful and economic manner under the system devised by Dr. Washington Dodge.

Amendment No. 1 to the Constitution of the State, separating State from city and county taxation, has had the effect of withdrawing from the city's assessment roll for 1910-11 property amounting to \$83,207,566, or about 16% of the total of the roll for the year 1905-1906 (\$524,230,946), being the largest roll prior to the fire of 1906.

As an offset against this loss, the taxpayer is exempted from paying any State tax as was the custom heretofore, which in the past amounted to sums varying from .353 cents on the \$100 in 1909-10 to .601 in 1899-1900.

On the other hand, this reduction of the assessment roll on which the city must collect its taxes makes it impossible for the one-dollar rate fixed in the Charter to raise enough revenue to pay the expenses of the city. To partly meet this deficit, the assessor has been forced to gradually increase the assessment valuation, and, as the expenses of the city increase, the assessment roll must necessarily increase either by the creation of new property, or increased assessed value of the property, or both, or by an amendment to the Charter permitting an increased rate of taxation.

The plan of Assessor Dodge of inducing taxpayers to bring their statements to the Assessor's office as early as possible is a very commendable one, as it not only expedites service, and reduces the expenses for field deputies, but avoids the annoyance of having the field deputies call at the homes of taxpayers when the parties are out.

In conclusion we would state that at all times the greatest courtesy and desire to co-operate with your committee was shown by Dr. Dodge and his deputies, and all information desired was cheerfully and promptly given.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES STERN, Chairman;
JOS. SLOSS,
L. R. LARZELERE.
H. L. MORRISON.

San Francisco, May 17, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—We beg to submit the following report on
the Tax Collector's office as investigated by your committee.

The office corps of the Tax Collector is distributed as
follows:

EMPLOYEES OF THE OFFICE AND SALARIES.

NON-CIVIL.

Name	Position	Salary
David Bush.....	Tax Collector.....	Per annum \$4,000
C. P. Low.....	Chief Cashier.....	“ “ 2,400
J. O. Low.....	Chief Deputy.....	“ “ 2,400
Benj. Clark.....	Asst. Cashier.....	Per month 150
Charles Winters.....	Exp. Block Book Man.	“ “ 125

CIVIL SERVICE.

R. A. Miller.....	Expert Searcher.....	“ “ 150
Carolyn L. Gearson..	Stenographer	“ “ 115
Frank X. Foley.....	Chief Accountant....	“ “ 200
J. K. Jones.....	Asst. Cashier.....	“ “ 150

Name	Position	Salary
C. E. Broad.....	Dep. Tax Collector... Per month	\$125
Isaac Citron.....	" " " " " "	125
J. L. Miller.....	" " " " " "	125
J. A. Lenehan.....	" " " " " "	125
T. P. O'Brien.....	" " " " " "	125
E. T. Russell.....	" " " " " "	125
F. Rittigstein.....	" " " " " "	125
J. D. St. Clair.....	" " " " " "	125
F. R. Smith.....	" " " " " "	125
E. C. Stackpole.....	" " " " " "	125
E. B. Tripp.....	" " " " " "	125
E. R. Zion.....	" " " " " "	125
G. T. Poultney.....	Acting Deputy.....	125
W. J. Tiernan.....	" " " " " "	125
R. Albora.....	" " " " " "	125
C. F. Knerr.....	" " " " " "	125
C. B. Higgins.....	" " " " " "	125
J. E. Broderick.....	" " " " " "	125
J. A. Code.....	" " " " " "	125
Alex. Dijeau.....	" " " " " "	125
W. H. Miller.....	Act'g Dep. Tax Col..	125
G. J. McCormick....	" " " " " "	125
Joseph I. Twohig....	" " " " " "	125
John White.....	" " " " " "	125
C. A. Wolff.....	" " " " " "	125
H. C. Warren.....	" " " " " "	125

In addition to above extra clerks have been employed during fiscal year 1911 as follows:

783 days extra work by Civil Service Clerks;

1,055 days extra work by Non-Civil Service Clerks.

The large employment of non-civil service men has been under authorization of Civil Service Commission and necessitated by the continuous employment in Registrar's office of the available Civil Service extra clerks.

About the 1st of January, 1912, the Tax Office was moved from No. 240 McAllister Street to its present quarters at No. 1217 Market Street. This new office is laid out with generous space for the assessment roll and various departments, as well as for the accommodation of the public.

The confusion incident to moving and delay in fitting up the new office has somewhat interfered with the collections of the office, but the delinquent unsecured and secured personal property and real estate taxes amounts to only \$126,948.14 on April 29, 1912, as compared with delinquency of \$137,944.81 on April 24, 1911. The yearly settlement with the Auditor is now in progress.

The Tax Collector makes settlement with the Auditor on the last day of each month for the license collections. At such times a complete count is made by the Auditor of all unsold licenses, and with credit given the tax collector for moneys collected during the month, an absolute balance is shown.

We find that expenditures in this office have been carried out in a very economical manner, so far as they are controlled by the Tax Collector, and any information desired was cheerfully and explicitly given.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES STERN, Chairman;
JOS. SLOSS,
H. L. MORRISON,
L. R. LARZELERE.

San Francisco, Cal., May 3, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—The Committee on the Auditor's Office have visited Mr. Boyle on several occasions and find his office conducted in a very satisfactory manner. On our first visit there were several suggestions recommended, which were followed

out promptly and satisfactorily. The first had to do with the shaving of warrants by several loan companies, which work is a great hardship on the men employed in the civil government. Our suggestions to Mr. Boyle were that these be done away with, to save, if possible, for the working men or women the outrageous and usurious rates of interests that are charged by these concerns.

The suggestion was made to Mr. Boyle that the municipal government establish a loan bureau of its own, charging reasonable rates of interest, thereby saving thousands of dollars to its employees, and at the same time earning for itself a good income on a very large amount of money. The Auditor has this under way, and we believe it will be brought to the notice of the Board of Supervisors for their investigation and attention.

The Auditor's office, in our recent visit, was greatly congested, and it seemed to us that there was not a sufficient number of clerks to carry on the business of his office in a satisfactory manner. One of the great drawbacks and necessities of this office is the want of fire protection and security for some of the most valuable books and references of the city government. The assessment rolls and block books and all other important documents are subject to an irreparable loss in the event of a general conflagration in San Francisco. These books are kept in the Auditor's office, while they should unquestionably be put in a fireproof vault, as it would be a physical impossibility to re-establish them in the event of a fire, and this committee strongly recommends that steel cases be furnished the Auditor immediately for the storage of these books until such time as a permanent location for this office is made and fireproof vaults installed. There are numerous steel racks, but not sufficient for the housing of these most valuable books and papers. The Auditor has recently established a card system of civil service clerks and employees of the city government, which has met with great satisfaction.

We would recommend that an expert be employed for the purpose of checking the State moneys received by the

Auditor for the maintenance of the orphans and abandoned children, as there is considerable money involved in this fund which should receive the same attention as the other funds entrusted in the Auditor's hands.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. AHPEL, Chairman;
PATRICK TROY.
H. L. MORRISON.

San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your committee appointed to investigate the office of the County Clerk beg leave to report as follows:

We called at the County Clerk's office, in the Hibernia Building, No. 11 Jones Street, and in the absence of Mr. Mulcrevy, Mr. Milton Davis, his chief deputy, conducted us through the rooms occupied by the various departments of the office, which were located on different floors of the building and widely separated from the principal office. On investigation we found the method of handling papers, from their first presentation until their final disposition, simple, practical and easily understood. In every department good order prevailed. We examined the books as we went through and found them neatly written and, we believe, accurately kept, so that your committee was impressed with the fact that the clerks had been carefully selected and were experienced, competent men.

Our last visit was in the new temporary city hall, where the same general system as in the Hibernia building prevailed. Chief Deputy Davis informed us that the new quarters are much more suitable for the business of the office than the previous ones, because the different departments are now all on the first floor, under the direct supervision of the County Clerk, and naturally, more desirable for him and

more convenient for those whose business calls them to the County Clerk's office.

Your committee does not think it necessary to report on the number of documents handled by the County Clerk in the past year, because his last annual report gives that information fully. Neither does it think it of any public value to comment on the excess of receipts over expenditures, in this or any other office where fees are collected. Everyone who has business with the County Clerk's office must go there to conduct it and to no other place. The fees collected are regulated by law and the expenses of the office are fixed annually by the Board of Supervisors. If the efficiency of any office was to be determined by the amount of receipts over its expenses, none could compare with those of the Tax Collector and Treasurer.

When your committee first visited this office it was not under civil service rules. Since then, however, an opinion was given by City Attorney Percy V. Long on January 18, 1912, in reply to an inquiry by the Civil Service Commissioners that the Constitutional Amendment of October 10, 1911, placed the county offices under the provisions of Article XIII of the Charter, as defined by section 11, approved January 26, 1899, making the civil service provisions of the Charter apply to the County Clerk's Recorder's and other county officers. The City Attorney's report goes into the entire subject-matter fully and closes by saying: "From the foregoing it follows that the county officers mentioned in Article XIII of the Charter are now subject to the provisions of that article; that an amendment to the Charter to that effect is not necessary, and you are so advised." This opinion has been accepted by the County Clerk, but as the Civil Service Commission has no list at the present time, the clerks in the office are appointed monthly as temporary employees. On inquiry we learn that many of these clerks have been in this important office for five or six years, are familiar with the work and are experienced men. Under these circumstances your committee is of the opinion that if these trained

FINAL REPORT
OF
THE GRAND JURY

Impaneled by

HON. EDMUND P. MOGAN

Presiding Judge Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco,
March 20, 1911.

Discharged by

HON. THOMAS F. GRAHAM

Presiding Judge Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco,
May 22, 1912.

men could legally be placed on the Civil Service list without further examination, and hold the positions they now fill, there being no list of available clerks at present, the public service would get the benefit of their experience, which the City has already paid for, and no justice would be done, as might be possible if there was a waiting list of clerks for these positions. Afterward, as positions become vacant, they should be filled from a list of competent clerks, which will no doubt be provided by the Civil Service Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MULHERN, Chairman;

EDWARD W. BROWN.

JOHN HOLLAND.

San Francisco, Cal., May 18, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City
and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee appointed to investigate the Recorder's office beg leave to report as follows:

We called at this office and Recorder Godchaux and his deputy showed us through the building and explained how the business is done from the time deeds, mortgages and other papers are presented until they are again delivered to the owners, which seemed to your committee practical and business-like. The Hall of Records is practically a dome, with a clear opening from the floor to the top. A number of balconies circle this dome, which are occupied by the copyists. The light is good, but last winter, when your committee called there, these open balconies, with no uniform system of heating and with concrete floors, were very cold and uncomfortable. Since then the floor on the second balcony has been planked, but nothing has been done for the comfort of the clerks in the way of heating, while a suitable system of steam heating, we are informed, could be installed for a few hundred dollars. Your committee would strongly recom-

mend that this defect in the Hall of Records be remedied before next winter.

Good order prevailed throughout the building, and an examination of the books as we went through it showed that the work is neatly and carefully done. The Recorder's Annual Report shows in detail the number and kind of papers handled during the last fiscal year. It is a public document, which can be procured by any one interested, and a report on it by your committee we think unnecessary. Our remarks on the receipts and expenditures of the County Clerk's office we wish to apply to the Recorder's office also, as the conditions are practically the same.

Recorder Godchaux has accepted the decision of City Attorney Long in an opinion given to the Civil Service Commission, dated January 18, 1912, that the Constitutional Amendment of October 10, 1911, placed the County Offices under the provisions of Article XIII of the Charter, as defined by section 11, approved January 26, 1899, and his office is now under civil service rules. We understand that an examination will be held shortly to fill these positions, and in the meantime the old employees are appointed, temporarily, from month to month. Your committee would make the same recommendation regarding the Recorder's clerks that it made on the County Clerk's office. Many of these clerks, we are informed, have been in this office eight and ten years. Their experience would be of value to the city which has already paid for it, and if they could be legally placed on the civil service list without further examination, as there is no waiting list from which these positions can be filled, the public service would be benefited, no injustice would be done anyone and vacancies could be filled hereafter, as they occur from the Civil Service Commissioners' list after they have held the necessary examination.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MULHERN, Chairman;
EDWARD W. BROWN,
JOHN HOLLAND.



JOHN PLOVER, SECRETARY

San Francisco, Cal., May 16, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City
and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee, appointed to investigate the records and business transacted by the Board of Supervisors of this City, beg leave to report as follows:

We made a careful and complete examination of the records of the Board as to fees received and disbursed, the work performed by the several committees of the Board, with the following results:

The only fees that pass through the Board of Supervisors amount to annually between four and five thousand dollars, being charges for permits, advertising bids for public works and necessities. These fees, when collected, are paid over to the City Treasurer by the clerk of the Board of Supervisors within twenty-four hours after collection. We find the checking system for the receipt and disbursement of money very complete and greatly augmented by the card system, introduced by the clerk of Supervisors, Mr. John S. Dunnigan.

We find the records of the Board are kept in a systematic and business-like manner; that the system used is exceptionally good; that the clerks in charge are courteous to the public and very efficient in their duties.

Your Committee has attended several meetings of the Board, and will say in our opinion it compares favorably with any Executive Municipal Body that has ever served the City and County of San Francisco.

Your Committee desires to express their appreciation of the very courteous manner in which they were received, and assisted by the different members and clerks of the Board in their investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN HOLLAND, Chairman;
MOSES STERN,
JOS. SLOSS.

San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on the Coroner's Office beg leave to submit the following report:

It has been our experience to have served as your Committee under three Coroners.

And on the whole the work of this department has been efficiently done. At all times we have found the Coroner and all connected with the office courteous.

The great requirement of the service is a courteous and respectful manner, especially in their intercourse with the family and friends of those who die suddenly; and we are pleased that we can certify to this kindly consideration accorded by all connected with the office under the capable management of Mr. Joseph Kelly, the chief deputy.

While the building does not meet the requirements of the duties, they are doing all that can be done to make it fit for its sad uses. Coroner Leland has had the place painted.

The morgue is kept in a scrupulously clean and sanitary condition.

All bodies brought to the morgue are tended and cared for with the utmost respect, and are carefully protected from the gaze of the morbidly curious.

The bodies of women brought to the morgue are kept in a place separate from those of the men and are attended to by matrons, who see that every care and respect is shown.

The Coroner suggests the need of a woman as a deputy, who will have authority to properly control the department last referred to.

One great need in this department is a photograph apparatus, to be used not only for taking the likeness of the unknown dead, but also for use in photographing articles which may be required as evidence.

On inquiry of the public administrator, and at the city treasury, we find that all property found by the Coroner's

deputies on bodies brought into the morgue has been promptly turned into these offices in compliance with the law. In this connection we ought to suggest to the supervisors to find some other way of disposing of such property than by lumbering the city treasury with things of no value. A great deal of it could be burnt, and anything that has value could be turned in to the property clerk of the Police Department, and by him sold at their annual sale.

We would call the attention of the Supervisors to what seems like unjust treatment in the case of the messenger in the Coroner's office. The work of this employee is being multiplied, and we understand that he also acts as assistant to the autopsy surgeon. We consider it only fair that he should receive an increase in salary.

We recommend to the supervisors the consideration of cremation as connected with the unknown dead as being more sanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. J. PIDWELL, Chairman;
PATRICK TROY.
A. HIRSCH.

San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen: Your Committee visited the different departments of the Superior Court at various times, and interviewed the respective Judges thereof separately. They all claim to be both punctual and diligent in the discharge of their duties, and some declared that their absence from Court was not indicative of relaxation.

Questions relative to unusual delays and crowded calendars and the best means for correcting these conditions, the following information was elicited:

Some Judges assert that their departments are free from these conditions, and that they would not exist in other

departments if Judges thereof worked diligently and exercised their discretionary powers in enforcing proper modes of procedure in the trial of cases, thereby preventing dilatory tactics and expediting litigation.

Other Judges affirm that the only way to overcome the delays and consequent congestion is to have additional Judges appointed, the present number being inadequate to properly handle the litigation of this City and County, notwithstanding the fact that frequently their private time is devoted to the business of the Court.

In support of this contention we find that four extra sessions have been in daily operation since last March, disposing of cases assigned thereto from the different departments, which were an equal number of transfers from the departments of the Judges opposing an increase.

We also find that there has been no increase in the number of departments of the Superior Court, of which there are twelve since 1879. Also, the cost of holding these extra sessions is about \$2,300 each monthly, an amount equal to the cost of maintaining a regular department.

From the foregoing it is not unreasonable to suppose that the necessity for an increase in the number of Judges exists, and your Committee so recommends.

Respectfully submitted,

S. JOSEPH, Chairman;

H. C. AHPEL.

CHAS. J. PIDWELL.

San Francisco, Cal., May 6, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee interviewed the Justices' Clerk, Mr. Dennis, and he informed us that the business of the different departments were being promptly disposed of,

and that there were no unnecessary delays in adjudicating cases.

We also inspected the records of the office, and found that they were very complete in every detail.

The clerk also accounted satisfactorily for all the cash in his custody, his records of receipts and disbursements being very detailed, showing efficiency in accounting.

As the investigation of the Justices' Clerk's office involves also the examination of the records of the different departments of the Justice Court, the foregoing remarks apply likewise to the latter.

Your Committee also interviewed the different Justices separately and elicited the information that all cases brought before them received prompt attention, and that no unusual delays, incidental to the trials and decisions thereof, existed, which facts are substantiated by their respective records.

Respectfully submitted,

S. JOSEPH, Chairman;

CHAS. J. PIDWELL.

H. C. AHPEL.

San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—The Committee appointed to investigate the conditions of the Police Courts beg leave to report as follows:

The members, when appointed, visited the four Police Courts, which at that time were housed at 64 Eddy street. We found a deplorable state of affairs existing—stuffy, unsanitary and dark quarters, hallways badly congested, with idlers and hangers-on of all descriptions. We immediately suggested to the Chief of Police that the hallways and courtrooms be rid of all idlers and hangers-on. This suggestion met with

his hearty approval, and to that end he at once detailed an officer to those quarters.

Our last visit was in the Hall of Justice, and we are informed by the Judges that the conditions are very much improved, and are entirely satisfactory, and they are able to conduct the business of the courts in a satisfactory and dignified manner.

They have established a rule wherein no idlers of any kind are allowed to stand around the corridors, and also that persons that have occasion to transact business with the courts are compelled to find seats in the courtroom, and if unable to do so, are not allowed to stand around there. In the working out of this rule they have the hearty co-operation of the Police Department.

We would recommend that these four departments be equipped with new furniture—opera chairs, such as are now used in the Superior Courts. In this way it will furnish ample seating capacity for the public who have occasion to transact business with the Police Courts.

We furthermore desire to report that through our efforts the Police Courts are holding afternoon sessions, and four Police Judges alternating a week at a time.

A rule has been adopted by the Police Judges of this City and County, having to do with the assignment of cases to their respective courts. It provides for the assignment of all cases to the various departments chronologically. That is to say, in the order in which formal complaints are received and issued. We suggest that the attention of the Chief of Police and of the District Attorney be particularly called to this rule. We believe that its adoption will greatly facilitate and expediate the business of the Police Courts.

We recommend, in view of the immense volume of business transacted in the Police Courts, and the importance thereof, that the salaries of the Police Judges of this City and County be increased, and that their term of office be lengthened. This recommendation is made after a careful

investigation and inspection of the labors of the Judges of that Court.

We further suggest that the ordinance forbidding expectoration be rigidly enforced by the Police Department, particularly at the Hall of Justice.

We further respectfully recommend, in order that disfigurement of the walls of the Hall of Justice may be prevented, that marble wainscoting be installed therein.

In conclusion, we would state that from our investigation of the workings of the Poice Courts, which investigation has been conducted both individually and collectively by the members of this committee, a decided antagonistic attitude towards this branch of the municipal government exists, caused no doubt by the nature of the duties of these courts. In some cases probably criticism is just, but in a greater percentage it is unjust. We, therefore, hope that the general public will see fit to bear with the Judges in question in their honest efforts to administer justice, and believe that, with a more harmonious feeling, the transaction of court business between the citizens and the Judges can be made much easier for all concerned.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD W. BROWN,
O. J. OLSON.
S. JOSEPH,
E. C. LANDIS,
A. HIRSCH.

San Francisco, Cal., May 21, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee begs leave to report as follows:

We find the present Police Force entirely inadequate to the present status of the population of our city.

Section 1, chapter 6, article 8, of the Charter of the city provides that the Police Force shall not exceed one Police Officer for each 500 inhabitants. Under the present workings it is operated with one officer for each 726 inhabitants.

We are presenting a statistical report showing the number of inhabitants presumed to be protected by officers in cities that do not in any instance compare with San Francisco in size.

Baltimore, Md.....	1 officer for each 579 inhabitants
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1 officer for each 580 inhabitants
Detroit, Mich.....	1 officer for each 496 inhabitants
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1 officer for each 418 inhabitants
Chicago, Ill.....	1 officer for each 417 inhabitants
New York City, N. Y.....	1 officer for each 489 inhabitants
Paris, France.....	1 officer for each 332 inhabitants
London, England.....	1 officer for each 333 inhabitants
San Francisco, Cal.....	1 officer for each 726 inhabitants

We, therefore, recommend that the request of the Chief of Police to the Board of Supervisors to increase the Police Force should be given consideration.

Traffic Squad.

The streets in the business section have become more congested, requiring a traffic squad of practically 30 officers at the present time, and with our city's growth more officers will be required to handle the traffic.

We recommend that this squad be increased from time to time, as in the judgment of the Chief of Police it is necessary, as the time for the great Panama-Pacific Exposition is fast approaching, and from now on large numbers of strangers will visit our city, many of whom no doubt will remain or invest their money here, and strangers are always impressed with a city that is well policed and traffic well regulated.

Patrol Wagons.

We recommend that motor patrol wagons should be provided for this Department, as this method of transferring prisoners is found to be more efficient, and the service can be operated at less expense than the old style horse-drawn patrol wagon.

New Stations.

We recommend the erection of a modern building for the Bush street station, that is now housed in a temporary affair which is unsanitary and not suited for a police station.

The Harbor station, situated on the corner of Drumm and Commercial streets, is in a frame building in the fire limits, and will have to be removed. We recommend the erection of a modern building, as the present quarters are inadequate and not suitable for the requirements at the present time.

Motorcycles.

Motorcycles have been found to increase the efficiency in regulating motor traffic and arresting reckless drivers; also used to patrol outlying districts, where the streets will permit them. At present there are but three motorcycles in use—two ridden by officers of the automobile detail and one used by an officer who patrols the Richmond district. A motorcycle does not cost as much for maintenance as a horse, and better work can be accomplished by an officer on a motorcycle than on a horse.

We would recommend that the Chief of Police place in operation at once as many motorcycle police as in his judgment will increase the standard of efficiency to the Police Department.

Salary of the Chief of Police.

The committee recommends that the salary of the Chief of Police should be raised to \$6,000 per annum, as we find, from comparison, that the head of this department is the poorest paid Chief of any city of this size.

Property Clerk's Office.

This office is managed very efficiently, a system being inaugurated by Captain Judge and now in operation, which assures the records being kept up in a very satisfactory manner. Property in charge of this department is now safely housed in the basement of the Hall of Justice.

License Department.

In making cursory examination of the records and system of this department, we find that it is kept up in a thorough and up-to-date manner.

The office of Secretary of Police Commission, and position of Chief License Clerk, is occupied by the same person, Mr. C. F. Skelly, under whose supervision these two offices are being operated in a very systematic, thorough and business-like manner. His salary, as Secretary of the Police Commission (we find upon investigation), is less than salaries enjoyed by other secretaries employed by commissioners of this municipality, and taking into consideration the vast amount of routine work that daily passes through the channels of the Police Department through their secretary's office, we recommend that his salary should be at least increased to an amount that is enjoyed by others, namely, \$200 per month.

Detective Department.

This department is composed of some very able and efficient men, under the supervision of Captain of Detectives E. R. Wall, a man of sterling qualities.

The Bureau of Identification of this department we find is kept up in splendid shape, taking into consideration the value of these records. We commend the officers in charge of it.

City Prison.

The condition of the City Prison is quite satisfactory, occupying the entire top floor at the Hall of Justice, having the most modern and up-to-date equipment for the care and safe-keeping of prisoners.

We recommend, and cannot couch in language any too strong, the necessity of having neat-appearing and well-informed officers detailed to take care of and give information to the traveling public who enter our city at the ferries and railroad depots, particular attention being paid to Hotel Runners and other designing persons desirous of taking advantage of them.

We make mention of the fact, as it is well known, that strangers entering a city seek information from an officer, in fact, we would suggest that any information bureau be kept up by the Police Department at the Ferries and Railroad Depots.

Respectfully submitted,

ED. W. BROWN, Chairman;
O. J. OLSON,
E. C. LANDIS,
SAMUEL JOSEPH,
A. HIRSCH.

San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on County Jail desires to report as follows:

We have made numerous visits to the County Jail during the administration of Sheriffs Finn and Eggers, and find conditions generally to be the same.

Great improvements are expected in the method of caring for prisoners upon completion of the new County Jail, adjoining the Hall of Justice.

Owing to the distance of the County Jail from the Courts and City Prison, your Committee recommends the purchase of an automobile van as a more modern and quicker means of transporting prisoners to and from courts.

Your Committee also recommends that all prisoners be compelled to bathe at least once a week, and a record be kept of same, and that hot water be supplied to prisoners, to the end that vermin be eradicated from the County Jail. During a recent investigation every prisoner examined testified that he had vermin, and could not get water hot enough to destroy same.

We would also call the Sheriff's attention to the fact that the prisoners, while confined in the County Jail, are entitled to humane treatment.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER J. OLSON, Chairman;
EDWARD W. BROWN,
JOHN HOLLAND.

San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee, after its investigation into the affairs of the Sheriff's Office, beg leave to report as follows:

It finds that the system in checking and keeping accounts is simple and the records seem to be well kept.

From inquiries amongst attorneys your Committee finds that they received prompt attention and good service.

The moneys handled by this office were all accounted for on the last visit of your Committee, and each day's receipts are shown to be properly deposited with the Treasurer, as provided by the Charter; and the office seems to be conducted in a business-like manner.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER J. OLSON, Chairman;
EDWARD W. BROWN,
JOHN HOLLAND.

San Francisco, Cal., May 8, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee, to whom was assigned the inspection of the School Department, the Law Library and the Public Library, respectfully beg leave to submit the following report and recommendations:

Schools.

The schools visited by your Committee were visited without previous notice to the principals of said schools or other persons in authority, your Committee believing that it would thus be better able to judge of the actual daily practical work done in said schools.

The first school visited was the John Swett Grammar School, located on Golden Gate avenue near Gough street. This school at the present time accommodates somewhere in the neighborhood of 600 children. The building itself is of late, modern and commodious construction.

During your Committees' visit a fire drill was given, and the entire school was emptied within two minutes.

Your Committee was informed by Mrs. Fitzgerald, who is the principal of said school, that this was the usual time consumed by such drills.

The next school visited by your Committee was the Madison Primary School, on Clay street near First avenue. Here the structure is modern and fireproof. It was built under the special school bond issue, and houses 420 children.

The third school building visited by your Committee was the Sutro School, situated at Thirteenth avenue and California street. This building is also one of the new fireproof buildings, erected under the bond issue. It is beautifully located, and overlooks the Presidio Reservation and the ocean.

Your Committee, however, observed what it believed to be quite a number of defects. The castings of the windows are practically useless, and it is impossible to open or close most of the windows in the building.

It is to be noted also that the fire hose in the building is practically useless in its present condition in case of fire. It has no nozzle, and has not been removed from its place since the building was first opened for use. In this connection your Committee respectfully recommends that the fire apparatus, not only in this, but in every other school building, ought to be under the supervision of the Fire Department of the City and County of San Francisco, in order that the highest degree of safety to our children may be obtained.

The most serious defect, however, in this school, is the flushing system employed in the toilets. The lever system of flushing toilets should be immediately installed in place of the present clumsy and expensive system. This we recommend because of various complaints made to us during and after our visit to this school.

Your Committee was informed by Miss Wagner, the principal of said school, that said school contains at present 550 children.

The next school visited was the Golden Gate School, another modern building, which was found to be in very good condition. This school seats 386 children. Your Committee visited also the Deaf and Dumb School, where twenty-one children, in three grades, are taught by Mr. and Mrs. Holden. The work being done in this school is excellent, and deserves the commendation of every good citizen.

Your Committee was requested by the teachers to state that all visitors are welcome. They are particularly and justly proud not only of the methods used, but of the results obtained, and it afforded your Committee much satisfaction to observe that the children of this school, although handicapped by their infirmities, have been taught to take an unusual interest in the outside world, and to feel that they are not considered as outcasts or curiosities by the more fortunate members of the human race.

Your Committee also visited the Parental School. We cannot too highly commend the work of Miss Alexander and

her able assistants. This school is designed to reform wayward children, and we believe that not only the object of this school, but the results obtained through it are of the very highest value to the community and the commonwealth.

The last school inspected by your Committee was the Hamilton Grammar School, which is one of the oldest school buildings in the city. This building was erected in 1875. For such an old building it is in very good condition.

As to the schools which have been either completed or are now being erected, or are about to be erected, under the various bond issues, we respectfully submit the following statement:

Bond issue of 1903. (Ordinance 1907. Approved March 12, 1906.) School buildings all completed:

Bay View School.	Oceanside School.
Golden Gate School.	Sunnyside School.
Winfield Scott School.	Monroe School.
Bergerot School.	Glen Park School.

Bond issue of 1908. School buildings completed all to date:

Adams School.	Sheridan School.
Denman School.	Portola School.
Franklin School.	Grattan School.
Hancock School.	Sutro School.
Jean Parker School.	West End School.
John Swett School.	Lake View School—Farragut.
Lincoln School.	Cleveland School.
Mission Grammar School.	F. J. McCoppin School.
Spring Valley School.	Garfield School.
Bryant School.	Harrison School.
Clement School.	Burnett School.
Peabody School.	Visitacion School.
Holly Park School.	Everett Annex School.
Madison School.	Commercial High School.
McKinley School.	

Bond issue of 1908. High School. Contract let, building in course of construction. Girls' High School, Lowell High School, Polytechnic School.

Bond issue of 1910. Shops completed, \$450,000. Main academic buildings not yet built. Contracts not all awarded. Excavating just started.

New school balance of bond issue of 1908. Not yet commenced. Plans not yet completed by architect's office.

Starr King School.

Washington Irving School.

Oriental School.

Marshall School.

Cooper School.

Le Conte School.

New school balance of bond issue of 1903. Only contemplated.

Patrick Henry School.

Columbus School.

Daniel Webster School.

Ethan Allen School (Truant).

Fairmount (annex 12 rooms). Also the Galilso High School, in the northern part of the city.

In conclusion your Committee desires especially to bring to the attention of this honorable body the following facts:

First—That at present the windows of the schools of this city are washed but four times a year, and then during vacation time. This work is at present done by the regular janitors of the School Department. The duties of these janitors are manifold, and their labors are arduous. It is practically impossible for said janitors to perform the work here particularly referred to without assistance, procured at their own expense. This your Committee believes ought to be obviated by the School Department, and regular extra window cleaners ought to be hired to do this work at least once every month in every school.

Second—Your Committee has observed that there is in nearly all, if not all, of the schools, but one door to each classroom. Your Committee believes that, unless these avenues of exit are enlarged, serious results may follow in case of fire

or panic. It is, in other words, your Committees' opinion that more and larger doors of exit would better conserve the safety of our school children than ordinary fire escapes.

Third—We recommend that the school grounds of all schools be immediately put in such shape as to render them not only sanitary, but attractive to the child.

Fourth—Your Committee desires to call attention to the fact that in none of the new school houses are there either gas or electric lights, excepting in the auditoriums of such schools as have auditoriums.

At the Sutro School especially, for example, the manual training room is so dark that at times it is impossible for the boys to work.

Your Committee, therefore, recommends the installation of lighting fixtures in all of these schools for use, both at night time and during the dark winter days.

Finally, your Committee desires to state that the School Department of this City and County is deserving of the highest praise. There are, in fact, but few faults to be found with this department of our government. The admirable discipline which exists in the schools, the same and salutary control which the teachers have over the pupils, the marked superiority of the modern methods of education now applied over those of the very recent past, the high moral tone and the general enthusiasm on the part, both of the teachers and pupils, disclosed to us by our inspection of this department and its labors as a whole, compel us to accord it our utmost approval and our sincerest approbation.

Libraries.

The main public library building is a temporary structure, situated on Hayes street near Van Ness avenue, a building that is entirely inadequate for the purpose for which it was constructed. There is not sufficient room for the filing of books received.

We recommend that a permanent building be erected at once, and that particular attention be paid to the spaciousness of the building accommodations.

There are connected with this library six branch libraries and twelve "deposit stations." The deposit stations are located at different stores throughout the city for the accommodation of the members of the library, and your Committee highly commends those who installed this system of issuing books.

The residents of the Richmond District are using every endeavor to have a branch library installed in that district.

Your Committee recommends the erection of a branch station in that district.

The number of books in the library up to the first of May was 117,870. At the time of the fire of 1906 the library had 166,000 volumes. The number of books circulated per month, for home use, is 70,000 a month, which is an astonishing thing to report.

Law Library.

This Library is now located in its new quarters in the new City Hall building, on Market street. This Library reflects credit on the city. It is beautifully and commodiously arranged and occupies the finest rooms in the building.

It was noticed by your Committee, however, that there is a lack of filing cabinets.

Your Committee recommends that the proper authorities see that the necessary filing cabinets are installed at once.

There are 127,000 books in the Library. At the time of the fire of 1906 the Library contained 150,000 volumes.

Respectfully submitted,

PATRICK MULCARE, Chairman;
MOSES STERN,
WILLIAM W. CARTWRIGHT.

San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Board of Public Works, Streets, Sewers and Railways beg herewith to present its report.

Although we have devoted a considerable amount of time to the task assigned to us, we have been unable to investigate with any degree of thoroughness the immense volume and variety of work coming under the control of the Board of Public Works. Beside the many millions of dollars being spent in new construction under contract, this department controls all repairs, alterations and improvements to all our public buildings, streets, sewers, etc., employing a vast army of men, mechanics and clerks of all kinds, as well as teams and many mechanical appliances.

Attached to this report will be found reports from the various departments of the Board of Public Works, showing in detail all the work that has been done during the existence of this Grand Jury, from which it will be readily seen that to have properly looked into all these diversified activities was absolutely impossible, nor are we sufficiently expert to criticise all the details of this most complicated department.

Your Committee, and particularly its Chairman, has had much correspondence and many interviews with the Board of Public Works.

We have been largely occupied with inspection of construction, for which our city has voted various bond issues aggregating many millions, and report that we have found that the work generally has been well done. Our public buildings are certainly fine-looking structures. Our sewer system has been improved by the addition of many miles of first-class sewers. Our auxiliary fire protection system is a great installation, and, together with the Reservoir on Twin Peaks, the Pumping Station at Second and Townsend streets, and the two Fire Boats, and the many Cisterns distributed

all over our city affords us as good fire protection as any, and far better than most of the cities of America or Europe enjoy. All this work we find to have been well constructed, and contractors have not been permitted to deviate from the plans and specifications. Several contractors have suffered financial loss in working for the city, and others have failed, resulting in the abandonment of partly completed contracts pending the legal procedures necessary to fully protect the city and delaying progress and completion of work. Particularly on sewers and pipe contracts these troubles have been most annoying to our citizens, because the streets were kept open an apparently unnecessary time, and traffic was very difficult over some of our busy thoroughfares.

In reviewing our inspection of the work being done under the bond issue we must comment on what seems to us unnecessary and too frequent extensions of time granted contractors. These are delaying the completion of much-needed improvements, and are adding considerable to the cost thereof. Some way should be found of expediting work instead of permitting delays.

We wish, also, to comment on the construction of the Geary Street Road, that part running from Fifth avenue west. This was constructed by day labor, and in our opinion has undoubtedly cost much more than it could have been built for by contract. In looking over the lists of workmen employed on this work we reached the conclusion that the Civil Service provisions of our Charter were being utterly ignored and men were employed without any thought of following the rules laid down. We found, too, that the wages paid were, in many instances, greater than paid by other employers, and greater than the scale of wages fixed by the respective unions to which the men belonged. Particularly, we criticise the manner of paying overtime, which was not credited to the workmen for the day he actually earned overtime, but credited against some holiday or Sunday, or other day when he, in fact, did not work at all.

Some unions allow their members to work but one-half day on Saturday, for which the union wage is one-half the daily schedule. On the Geary Street Road these men were paid a full day's pay for a half day's work on Saturdays. Further, when the unions permitted members to work Saturday afternoons the practice was to allow these men a full day's pay for the forenoon's and double time for the afternoon's work, thus paying these men for Saturday twice what any other employer was paying for the same work.

In connection with the Geary Street Road we criticise, too, the endeavors of certain of the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works to grant to a local bidder the contract for furnishing street cars at a much higher price than was bid by other responsible bidders, which we are advised is directly contrary to the law governing the award of contracts.

Commenting now on the duties of the Board of Public Works apart from construction under bond issues, we have little to report. Street cleaning and sprinkling, street repair and other work is largely routine, and we find the department well organized to do this variety of work. Street sweepings should be more promptly removed, and not allowed to blow away.

We recommend that street signs plainly showing the names of our streets be provided for the convenience of our citizens and for the aid and comfort of strangers who are visiting our city in ever-increasing numbers.

We recommend the prompt removal of all temporary buildings within the fire limits.

The granting of building permits, and particularly for tenement houses, has been a subject of much criticism, and it has even been remarked by experts that San Francisco has many tenements that would not be permitted to exist in any other large city in this country. The health of our people is of the utmost importance, and we must rigidly enforce our building laws and ordinances if we are to avoid the spread of tuberculosis and contagious diseases.

We have made many requests of the Board of Public Works for the correction of minor annoyances, particularly in the matter of street repairs, and these have always been promptly attended to.

All in all, the task of the Board of Public Works is, indeed, a very difficult and complex one, and we are pleased to find that our beloved city has gotten as much and as good work for all the money that has been expended.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH SLOSS, Chairman;

W. H. FORD,

L. R. LARZELERE,

H. C. AHPPEL,

PATRICK TROY.

San Francisco, Cal., May 16, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—We submit our report on the Fire Department as follows:

Fire Commissioners.

The affairs of the Fire Department at the present time are ably administered, at the head of which is the Honorable H. U. Brandenstein.

The records of the Department are well kept, and a thorough system prevails. A history of each and every man who ever held a position in the service can be given at a moment's notice, as well as every piece of machinery, even the hydrants, giving the date in every case. We also find that the records of the Commissary Department are kept in a systematic way, and all incoming and outgoing supplies are checked in a business-like manner.

We also wish to thank the present Chief, Thomas R. Murphy, for the uniform courtesy which he has always ex-

tended to this Committee on their various visits to this Department, also to commend him for the intelligent manner in which he handles complex situations that present themselves to him.

We also take this occasion to remark on his earnest efforts to maintain a high standard of discipline in this Department, and trust that he will have the support of the Commissioners in the future.

Corporation Yard.

It has been found advisable to alter the organization at the Corporation Yard. This reorganization involves chiefly the Engineering Bureau and the Mechanical Bureau. The Engineering Bureau is to take over and have charge of all matters pertaining to engineering and the testing of the apparatus with a view to raising its standard in excess of that required by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The Mechanical Bureau will look thoroughly over all apparatus before undergoing repairs with a view of minimizing the cost of repairs, and all matters requiring mechanical alterations to the present equipment. We find that the Water Towers and Batteries will have to be remodeled to some extent to make them safe to use in connection with the new Auxiliary Water Supply System. The Commissary Department has been localized, i. e., the small storeroom in the shop has been entirely dispensed with and materials not allowed to be drawn from the storeroom unless by an order properly signed by the Foreman. In fact, all materials and stores are now included in the Commissary Department, with the exception of the apparatus. It was found necessary, in making this change, to install a card system for the stock, for a record of the apparatus and for keeping the cost system for each kind of the apparatus separate. The Commissary and Time accounts will be closed each evening, and then he will be able to tell at a glance just how much money has been spent on the apparatus and other jobs each day, without allowing the accounts to stand open for a month or more, as

has been the custom. No doubt the above changes will have a tendency to bring about greater efficiency.

Corporation Yard (2).

We find that under the new order of things at the Corporation Yard good results will materialize and that a general saving all around in this branch of the Fire Department is sure to come.

Apparatus and Hose.

We approve of the recommendation of the Chief Engineer that the present apparatus should be changed from horse to motor driven, and we further recommend that additional motor-driven chemical engines be purchased as soon as possible, and that 30,000 feet of 2¾-inch hose, 10,000 feet of 3½-inch, 5,000 feet of 2½-inch, 5,000 feet of 1½-inch and 5,000 feet of 1-inch chemical hose be also purchased as soon as possible.

Buildings Outside of Fire Limits that Should be Replaced With Others of Class "C" Construction.

Engine Company No. 35, Truck Company No. 8, and headquarters for Battalion Chief No. 3, now located on Bluxome street between Fourth and Fifth, should be moved to the north side of Bryant street, west of Third, on a lot now owned by the city, and additional property purchased in the rear running back to the Silver street.

Engine Company No. 9, on Main street between Folsom and Harrison streets.

Twenty-second street, near Wisconsin.

Purchase of a lot, 50x100, and the installation of an engine company in the vicinity of Lake View and Plymouth, in the Ingleside District.

The erection of a two-story class "C" building and the installation of an engine company in the vicinity of San Bruno avenue and Railroad avenue.

The erection of a two-story class "C" building and the installation of an engine company and truck company as close to the center of the Richmond District as possible.

The erection of a building and the installation of an engine company on Nineteenth avenue, in the vicinity of R street, in the Sunset District.

Motor-driven truck and motor-driven chemical company to be installed on Jones street between Clay and Sacramento, and building to be erected on lot owned by the city, as this district is outside of the fire limits, and in a hilly section of the city, and covered by a number of large apartment houses, with no ladders to reach the upper stories in case of fire.

The purchase of ground, 50 x 100, and the installing of a truck company and high-pressure hose wagon in the vicinity of Eighteenth and Eureka.

Temporary Frame Fire Houses Within the Fire Limits.

As the city is advocating the tearing down of all frame buildings in the fire limits, it is part of the city's duty to set a good example in that respect, and we recommend that immediate steps be taken to replace the following buildings with class "C" structures:

Engine Company No. 4, Water Tower No. 1 and Chemical No. 1, on the north line of Howard street near Third.

Truck Company No. 2 and Chemical No. 5, at 627 Broadway street.

Engine Company No. 5, on Stockton street between Pacific and Broadway.

Truck Company No. 3 and Chemical No. 4, and Battalion Chief's buggy, now located on McAllister street between Van Ness avenue and Polk street. As this site will be covered by the Civic Center, I would recommend that it be placed

somewhere in the immediate vicinity on the ground to be purchased by the Civic Center Commission.

Recommend the immediate tearing down of the temporary building now occupied by Engine Company No. 17 and the Second Assistant Chief, on the north line of Mine avenue, west of Fifth street, and the erection thereon of a four-story class "A" building, for general headquarters for this Department and accommodations for Engine Company No. 17, Truck Company, High Pressure Hose Wagon, Chief and Assistant Chief's automobiles.

The erection of a two-story class "C" building on the lot belonging to the city, purchased for that purpose, on Post street near Polk, for Engine Company No. 3, Chemical No. 6 and Battery No. 1, now installed in a temporary frame shack on Pine street between Polk and Larkin, on the lot belonging to the Board of Education, and as the Board of Education is very anxious to use this ground for school purposes, some action should be taken in this matter immediately.

As the city has purchased the three lots facing on Drumm and Commercial streets, and also one running through from Commercial to Sacramento, there should be erected thereon a two-story class "C" building for the accommodation of Engine Company No. 12, now stationed there; a new truck company, headquarters for Battalion Chief No. 12, High Pressure Hose Wagon and the Battery now located at 112 Jackson street. When this building is erected and the two companies installed, it will give what is badly needed—two truck companies, responding to all alarms of fire in the wholesale and retail district. As it is at the present time only one truck company responds on each alarm, and in the event of a breakdown or an accident to this truck there is a delay which should be avoided, and this can be accomplished by the installing of this truck company.

Central Fire Alarm Station.

We do not think it is necessary to call your attention to this branch of the Fire Department, for if anything should go

seriously wrong with the central fire-alarm station the whole Fire Department would be placed practically out of commission. *We most earnestly recommend that this building be erected at once and to be one story in height, with basement for the storage of batteries.* No office or machine or workshop should be in or about this station, and it should be of strictly fireproof construction. We feel that without any great expense this building could be built at once, and that such a building could be made decidedly ornamental. We recommend that this station be placed in the center of one of our city parks or plazas—Jefferson Square or Alamo Square preferred—and isolated from all other buildings. The placing of this building in or about the Civic Center would be a mistake, as the construction and location of this building means a great deal to the citizens of this city, as the insurance rate is based on the efficiency of the Fire Department, and as the Fire Department has to depend upon the fire-alarm system, hence the importance of having this station absolutely reliable at all times. We would also recommend that all wires be placed underground and all fire-alarm boxes be of the modern key-door pattern. The board for the carrying of the instruments in this station should be strictly fireproof, and be both marble and metal. The present building now occupied by the Department of Electricity as a central fire-alarm station and machine shop is a condition that should no longer exist in this city. The office, as it is now equipped, with its wooden board and exposed wiring, is costing the citizens of this city hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in insurance rates, as it is absolutely necessary to transmit all calls through the central fire-alarm station for the entire Department, including the new high-pressure system. We consider it of utmost importance that some action be taken in this matter immediately.

Retirements.

We would recommend that the members of the Department, who have become incapacitated for service, be retired,

as the going into service of the high-pressure system and motor-driven apparatus is going to revolutionize the fire service in this city, and will require active and energetic men and officers to handle the situation.

L. R. LARZELERE, Chairman;
JOHN HOLLAND,
W. H. FORD.

San Francisco, Cal., May 18, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee to whom was assigned the inspection of the Board of Health, Relief Home, City and County Hospital and St. Catherine's Home, beg leave to submit the following report and recommendations:

Board of Health.

After investigation, this Committee has found nothing to criticise in the management of the Offices, Laboratory, etc., under the control of this Board.

It is strongly recommended by this Committee that the present Board of Health adopt some measures by which it may legally take under its supervision and control the institution known as the Municipal Clinic. This recommendation is obvious in consideration of the great good which is done at the present time by said clinic in the matter of the detection of disease and the prevention of the spread of same by those individuals who now come within the scope of its observations. This same institution is capable, in a measure, of limiting that very vice which in a general way it now tends to supervise. An instance of this is a case in which a mother and daughter, striving to earn their livelihood through prostitution and under the same roof were detected in this most unnatural alliance, were arrested and held for investigation,

and the male individuals at whose instance they endeavored to become prostitutes were indicted by this Grand Jury. These fortunate results were brought about through the operation of the Municipal Clinic.

Relief Home.

This institution is situated on the Alms' House tract, and under the management of Mr. Wollenberg, who is termed the Superintendent. His conduct of the affairs of the Relief Home is absolutely above any criticism of this committee. He has succeeded in performing a most praiseworthy work out of little and poor material. The inmates of the institution, some fourteen hundred (1400) in number, are housed in wooden buildings, which fortunately are no more than two stories in height, and yet, by reason of their wooden construction, furnish a great element of danger in event of fire. Mr. Wollenberg had made the inmates, within a measure, self-supporting; apart from the duties performed by the regular employees all the other work in and around the Relief Home is done by these same inmates, in this way reducing the natural expenses of the institution and inspiring the workers and those unable to work with a contentment and spirit of satisfaction which is evident to even the ordinary observer. There is an urgent need of a new building to replace that one burned in May, 1911, which was known as the "Last Chance." This department is set apart for those who are in the last stages of senility. At present they are taken care of in crude wooden sheds surrounded by a fence which bears all the appearance of a corral for cattle. This condition is one that exists despite the wishes and efforts of the Superintendent, and as it stands today is a crowning disgrace in a municipality where less crying needs engage the attention of our city fathers and are being quickly relieved. We earnestly recommend this matter of the Last Chance to the attention of the Board of Supervisors.

City and County Hospital.

This institution is now in the last stages of completion, and is situated at 23rd and Potrero Avenues. At present the sick who will eventually be placed and taken care of there are now divided into two classes: the tubercular patients are occupying temporary quarters within the confines of the new institution, while all others are taken care of at the Relief Home. These latter are occupying fireproof buildings, which will later be turned over to the present occupants of the Relief Home. Investigation of this committee indicates that all is being accomplished which could be expected under the present circumstances, and no criticism of this department of the municipality can be fairly made at this time.

St. Catherine's Home.

Adjoining the new City and County Hospital is the institution known as St. Catherine's Home. This institution is under the supervision of the Sisters of Mercy, a Catholic order. Some of the inmates placed therein by the city are paid for by the municipality; the remainder are supported by contributions. The building itself is of brick, three stories in height, is of old style, and because of the dormitory being located under a mansard roof, renders it rather unsafe in event of fire. Apart from this one defect no criticism adverse can be applied.

Respectfully submitted,

W. N. CARTWRIGHT, Chairman;
S. JOSEPH,
E. C. LANDIS.
OLIVER J. OLSON,
CHAS. J. PIDWELL.

San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on the Department of Election Commissioners and Registrar of voters herewith submit the following final report:

The Department of Elections and Registrar of Voters is located in that part of the City Hall which is still standing at McAllister and Hyde Streets. While centrally located, it has outgrown its usefulness.

Six elections have been conducted by the Department since July, 1911, as follows: Primary Municipal Election, September 26, 1911; Constitutional Amendments Election, October 10, 1911; General Municipal Election, November 7, 1911; Special (Bond) Election, March 28, 1912; Special (Telephone) Election, March 29, 1912, and Presidential Primary Election, May 14, 1912.

The registration of voters of the city and county has increased from 43,775 in 1880 to 136,490 in 1912.

On April 13, 1912, 6,500 men and women were registered at the City Hall, in a room 40x60, poorly ventilated. Sufficient room should be provided in the new City Hall for the large increase of registration and other work necessary to be done in connection therewith.

The day of election is fixed by law or ordinance and cannot be changed, and the Department must get ready to conduct the election regardless of office hours or legal holidays. Necessarily the office force is compelled to work from 12 to 16 hours a day, including Sundays. No pay is provided for such extra work, and it is done by the Civil Service office clerks without compensation, as the law provides that no clerk shall receive more than \$100 per month.

The registration of voters is also conducted after office hours provided by the Charter, for which no compensation is paid to the clerical assistants for such duty.

The Charter should be amended so that all those connected with the Department should be under Civil Service, and we respectfully recommend that the Supervisors present to the voters at the November election an amendment to the Charter placing the Registrar of Voters under Civil Service, and also providing for a Chief Deputy and Chief Clerk, which are now only provided for by Ordinance, and also providing for a limited number (say 10 men) who shall receive \$125.00 per month when employed.

We further recommend that the clerical force certified to the Department should be classified according to their efficiency.

For the first time women clerks have been employed in the Department, and it is reported that they are able to perform the work satisfactorily.

It is reported that the number of precincts will be increased from 356 to 658 for the General Election. The expense of conducting the Department increases in the ratio of the increase in number of election precincts.

During the present fiscal year the Department has put in operation the new system of Municipal Elections, the Presidential Primary Elections, and changed the entire system of registration in accordance with the recent statutes which were necessitated by the adoption of the amendments at the recent extraordinary session of the Legislature.

When we consider that all the employees of the Board of Works are paid their wages for six days a week, and work five and one-half days, we recommend the Board of Supervisors to deal fairly with all employees of the city. The laborers and mechanics who are paid full time on Saturdays for one-half day's work, and often paid double wages for the other one-half day, while clerks in the office of the Registrar of Voters are frequently found to work from 9 to 12 p. m., and on Sundays and legal holidays without extra pay.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. FORD, Chairman;
W. N. CARTWRIGHT,
PATRICK MULCARE.

San Francisco, Cal., May 21, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on the Water Front begs
leave to report as follows:

We find the wharves and docks in a fair condition and the present Board of Harbor Commissioners endeavoring to serve the commercial interests of the State as best they can with the dock and wharf facilities at their disposal. The new wharves recently constructed have spur track facilities, and all new docks to be constructed and those of the old wharves that can be so equipped should have rail connections on both sides of the wharf outside the sheds, so that vessels can load from vessel to car, and vice versa, thus facilitating the handling of cargoes at a minimum cost.

Reports of the companies to the United States Government show that over 100,000 people enter and leave our city each day at the ferry. The accommodations provided for foot passengers at that municipal gateway are entirely inadequate and dangerous. The walks for pedestrians across the Embarcadero are so far north and south of the line of the sidewalks on each side of Market Street that probably more than one half of those who walk do not use them and cross the many car tracks to reach the ferry and endanger their lives. A bridge, or viaduct, should be constructed over the Embarcadero, making it possible to walk to the Ferry Building without crossing the car tracks or team roadways.

One of the most important matters that comes to our notice, is the protection to our visitors. Many persons, ignorant of our ways and deficient in the English language, arrive and depart at the Ferry. We recommend that a special detail, assigned by the Chief of Police, take this matter in charge and see that our visitors are not only treated with courtesy and respect, but are properly advised.

We know of no better way of impressing our visitors than by giving them proper information and attention.

Officers assigned to this detail should be thoroughly posted as to the locations of streets, hotels, parks and places of amusement; be thoroughly familiar with the car system, and be able to advise the best and most economical way of reaching their destination.

There has been an endeavor made to build private wharves and docks at Harbor View. No private docks should be permitted to compete with the State docks, and the jurisdiction of the State Harbor Board should be extended so it shall cover the entire water front from Taylor Street to the Presidio. That board should have control of all the improvements made by the Panama Exposition on that part of the water front, so they shall be a permanent public benefit, and not enure to the profit and enrichment of private persons. The public wharves and docks of the State are the most valuable assets of this city, and have gained for San Francisco the pre-eminent commercial position which it now holds on the Pacific Coast.

AS THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE IN GENERAL ARE NOT FAMILIAR WITH CONDITIONS OF SAN FRANCISCO'S WATER FRONT, AND OPPOSE ALL EXPENDITURES AND IMPROVEMENTS TO OUR HARBOR, YOUR COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT SOME ACTION BE TAKEN WHEREBY SAN FRANCISCO WILL HAVE CONTROL OVER ITS OWN WATER FRONT INSTEAD OF HAVING STATE JURISDICTION. The Chief Wharfinger and Commissioners appointed should be men conversant with local conditions. In past administrations they had men fill these positions that came from the interior and had no ideas whatever in regard to either the safety of the docks or the vessels.

We most highly commend the Board of State Harbor Commissioners for present conditions on the water front, as noted improvements can be seen all along the front, and new wharves and docks now under construction and contemplated construction should give to our city an additional dock space to handle the ever-increasing demand.

We recommend that a thoroughfare be opened up at once for teaming along the water front from the most northern end to the railroad sheds at Berry, King and Townsend Streets.

Respectfully submitted,

O. J. OLSON,
L. R. LARZELERE.

San Francisco, Cal., May 13, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Parks respectfully submit the following report for your consideration:

Amount of appropriation.....\$341,400.00

How Has It Been Used?

In the construction and maintenance of the parks and squares of the City and County of San Francisco, in all amounting to \$280,417.82. (The receipts obtained from the Children's Quarters and Beach Chalet are not subtracted from this amount in consequence of the fact that no real benefit is derived from them, as all the receipts are used in the maintenance of the structures.)

What Improvements Made in Different Parks?

Following some of the principal construction work carried on in the parks and squares and Golden Gate Park:

Holly Park—Water pipe system, wall surrounding park, lavatory, tennis courts, handball courts, baseball grounds and swings.

Franklin Square—Wall around park.

Lincoln Park—Water pipe system through park and connecting it with Golden Gate Park, 4,500 feet of ten-inch pipe, 7,000 feet of four-inch pipe, 12,000 feet of two-inch pipe.

Balboa Park—Water pipe system, lavatory, many thousands of trees and shrubs planted.

Alta Plaza—Tennis courts and grounds improved.

Lafayette—Water pipe, wall along line of Sacramento Street.

Bernal Square—Coping around square.

Dolores Street—Water pipe laid.

Garfield Square—Swings and sand boxes.

Golden Gate Park—Sump at Water Works, mothers' rest at children's playground, seal pond near "Gjoa," sewer pipe Mallard Lake, Pioneer Log Cabin, water pipe system extended, new sounding board at band stand, sea wall, construction of electric light system at stables, water pipe at Dutch wind mill.

Number of Employees in Office and Parks.

Six in the office and an average of two hundred and seventy in the parks, squares and school grounds.

System of Bookkeeping.

The clerk, upon the receipt of a requisition properly certified to by the Superintendent of Parks, issues a purchase order, the original of which is mailed to the merchants from whom the goods are purchased. The duplicate is delivered to the Secretary and the triplicate filed by the clerk. When the bill is rendered, first having been sworn to on a park demand before the Board of Supervisors, the duplicate purchase order is attached to the duplicate bill. The extensions are audited and when found to be correct are entered into the Demand Register. The bills are then given to the clerk, who has them verified and signed by the Superintendent of Parks. The demands are then entered by the Accountant and then signed by the Secretary and three of the five Commissioners. They are then forwarded to the Board of Supervisors for payment.

The Accountant keeps the record of all moneys expended and makes the necessary segregations, charging to each depart-

ment the amount spent in the construction and maintenance of each and every department. The accounts are posted to the ledger each month and a recapitulation of the material and labor kept. At the end of the year an annual report is made by the Accountant and forwarded to the heads of the city government and the Park Commissioners for their perusal.

Method of Time Keeping.

As to the system of time keeping will state that there are at present sixteen foremen who have an average of about eighteen men under their charge. They have the time sheets furnished them, represented by hours. The lists are sent to the Secretary each day, after being signed by the Superintendent of Parks, and by him entered into the time book. At the end of the month demands are then made out for each man. They are sent to the foreman of each group of men, and if found correct they are certified correct by the foreman and by the employee, approved by the Superintendent of Parks, the President of the Park Commission and Secretary.

What Improvements Being Made for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The preparation of surplus trees for moving them. This is done by men paid by the Exposition people.

As to Police Work in Park.

The park is policed by men from the regular police force and under the control of the Police Department.

As a matter of course, every citizen of San Francisco is proud of our parks as a whole, and especially of Golden Gate Park, and proud of Mr. McLaren, the superintendent under whose loving supervision Golden Gate Park has become known all over the world as a place of beauty, and as one reason why the city should be held in honor.

One item in the statement to which I call especial attention ought to be more generally known. In some countries

the action of the sea and winds result in a continual washing away and consequent loss of land, but in the case of Golden Gate Park the action of these elements have resulted in twelve years in the addition to the park of a strip three miles long and 300 feet wide the value of which has been appraised by real estate experts at \$2,000,000.

Considering the fact that in 1915 we should be able to present to our guests an appearance of finish to the show places of the city, we earnestly request of the Supervisors seriously to consider the amount asked for this year, for our statement shows there is a great deal of necessary work to be done.

Respectfully submitted,

A. HIRSCH, Chairman;
CHAS. J. PIDWELL,
JOHN MULHERN.

San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Public Playgrounds beg to report as follows:

Appropriation 1911-12.....	\$77,500.00
Expenditures—	
Administration	\$4,807.95
Construction	21,617.19
Furnishings	19.50
Play supplies.....	863.93
Operations	2,378.26
Labor	6,743.95
Salaries	15,936.90
Printing	27.95
Cost of new site	21,035.00— 73,450.63
Balance May 1, 1912.....	\$4,049.37

Playground Sites, Improved and Unimproved, under the auspices of the Playground Commission.

Improved:

North Beach Playground, located at Powell and Lombard Streets. Size 275x319-3x122¾ (Bond Issue).

Southside Playground, located at Seventh and Harrison Streets. Size 550x275 (Bond Issue).

Presidio Heights Playground, located on Clay Street between Walnut and Laurel Streets. Size 137-6x137-6.

School property transferred to this department:

Hamilton Square Playground, located at Geary and Scott Streets. Size 446x275. Secured from the Park Commission.

Jackson Park Playground, located at Seventeenth and Arkansas Street. Size 400x480 (Board of Supervisors).

Unimproved:

Excelsior Homestead Site, located at Persia, Russia, Madrid and Edinburgh Streets. Size 200x350. Purchased by the Board of Supervisors 1911.

California Site, located between Sacramento and Clay Streets, Baker and Lyon Streets. Size 137-6x255 (Board of Supervisors).

Spring Valley Playground Site, located on Broadway, between Larkin and Polk Streets. Size 137-6x137-6 (Board of Education).

The working force of the Playground Commission includes the Secretary and Superintendent in the executive department. The play department, which controls the supervision of the grounds, includes five women play directors and three men.

Each playground is kept in condition by a caretaker thereon, in addition to which the Commission employs three gardeners.

The general ideas of the Playground Commission have been carried out during the fiscal year 1911-12, with the exception of the completion of the swimming tank building on the

North Beach playground. Owing to insufficient funds it was impossible for the Commission to operate this feature. An amount of \$20,000 has been requested of the Board of Supervisors in the budget for 1912-13.

This Commission has been in receipt of many petitions from all sections of the city requesting playgrounds, but until some provision for the purchase of additional sites is forthcoming the request will not be within the grant of this department.

In the estimate of expenditures for 1912-13 the Playground Commission has petitioned for \$110,000. This amount is for the operation of the present grounds and the completion of the unimproved sites.

The conclusion that we have come to, after visiting the playgrounds, is that it is the best training ground towards citizenship.

The fact that the children delight to use the grounds under the supervision of competent and experienced guardians, and are separated from evil influences, is worth more in money saved, worth more by reason of the higher moral standard that will necessarily result, than all it can possibly cost the city.

And we hope and recommend to the Board of Supervisors to be as liberal in their appropriation as possible, as this is the only undertaking by the city to strengthen the sentiments of our people in the way of righteousness.

Respectfully submitted,

A. HIRSCH, Chairman;
CHAS. J. PIDWELL,
JOHN MULHERN,

San Francisco, Cal., May 17, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Civil Service beg leave to submit the following report:

We are too modest to claim credit for improving conditions in the Civil Service Department, but we believe our efforts have been of some assistance to that end.

In our preliminary report we went fully into civil service conditions in the various departments, and in this final report we refer more particularly to civil service needs.

As a matter of course, after the result of the election, last November, was known, the necessity for the large number of temporary employees ceased, so we find that in November there were in all 1132 non-civil service employees. In December, 1911, the number was lessened, as there then were 571, *just half of the pre-election number*, while for the month of April, 1912, the number has been *still further reduced to a little over one-third of the number in November, 1911*. These reductions have been made with the promise of other decreases in non-civil service employees.

We think it is only justice to attribute these improvements to the fact that at the head of the commission there is now a conscientious friend of civil service.

By reason of the investigation we have made we are assured of the necessity of more liberal appropriations than in the past, also that the amount called for this year is absolutely necessary.

Our civil service laws are not as perfect as they ought to be, and to bring about the required improvement in them, we recommend that a personal investigation be made by one of our civil service commissioners in some of the eastern cities, not only of their civil service laws, but of their methods of making them effective.

Knowing, as a result of our investigation, the necessity for improvements, and the certain profit, moral and financial,

that will accrue as the consequence of such improvement, we earnestly urge that favorable action be taken on this suggestion to the end that the dishonest practices of last year be ended.

No final report of the civil service committee of this Grand Jury could be complete without reference to our preliminary report, accepted and endorsed by this body, wherein we charged certain commissioners with corrupt and unlawful conduct.

The first paragraph of our oath as grand jurors instructs us to diligently inquire into (which we did) and true presentment make (which we did not do) of all public offenses against the people, etc.

The only object we have had in this matter is to bring about—at least by all public officials—complete subjection to, complete enforcement of, and complete obedience to the law.

Only by punishing wrong-doers, such as we have had under investigation, can this disobedience to the civil service law be checked.

People are being arrested and punished for betting on horse races. Men who thoughtlessly spit on the sidewalk are arrested and punished for that. Then why not for an offense as is charged in our report?

We have referred the whole matter to the Mayor with the hope that he can find cause for dismissing the accused commissioners from office.

We regret that the law prevents us from furnishing His Honor, the Mayor, with a copy of the testimony taken before this Grand Jury, and which we are sure would materially aid him in his conclusions.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. J. PIDWELL, Chairman;
WM. H. FORD,
MOSES STERN.

San Francisco, Cal., April 30, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—Your Public Morals Committee wish to report the following, and have it incorporated in the final report of the Grand Jury:

The nickelodeons attracted our attention by the crowding of exits. We took this up with the Police Department and it was corrected at once. Then we found that the entrances were filled with advertisements placed on easels and other movable devices. This was also called to the attention of the police, with the same result. Patrons can now enter and depart from all theatres without crowding through a lane and over obstructions. We also found many doors locked after the theatres were filled. This has been corrected.

We would recommend that some suitable device be ordered by law for the opening and closing of all exit doors and enforcement of the same. Some have splendid arrangements, such as the Empress and others, while others have bolts, or locks, even chains, to keep doors closed.

We found four places running under an old permit issued during the Schmitz regime, which at the time may have been proper, but at the present time is unlawful and unnecessary. They never have had a permit from the Board of Works. We took this up with the different offices and at last with the Police Department, and had an arrest made, and after the case was carried through the Superior Court a decision was given in the city's favor. The case was taken to the higher court and is still pending. The result is that these places are running without a permit from the Board of Public Works and without paying any license to the city.

We would recommend that the Schmitz resolution be expunged from the records.

We recommend that the Board of Health look into the sanitary condition of all theatres and nickelodeons, and that a general house cleaning be inaugurated. It might be a good

thing to have an inspector, whose duty it would be to attend to the sanitation and see that no rubbish be allowed to accumulate in or around these places.

The building laws regarding nickelodeons should be corrected. Page 65, Section J, Exits, is the cause of such trouble. It is so vague that it is useless. The so-called "tin cans" have been built in some houses. But who is to say where these shall begin and end? If the law was followed out these makeshift and dangerous alley-ways would not be built; and we recommend that the Board of Works enforce the law as it is, and if the law is in any way wrong then correct the law in the proper way and through the proper channels. Page 65, J, should be made to include doors and booths to comply with the underwriters' rules and regulations, to be closed by spring or metal cord with weights.

We wish to enter a vigorous protest against the present so-called up-town "tenderloin" or "red light" district, Howard Street, from Third to Sixth, Sixth, from Folsom to Market, also Fillmore Street. All places around Turk, Eddy, Powell and Mason should be absolutely cleaned out. Segregation should be carried out toward the end of making the city clean. Clean for our own benefit, clean for the visitors we expect here. Clean not as other cities are, but that this city may be made an example for others.

We recommend that the Police Commission see that the laws are obeyed in that respect.

The so-called social evil, which has been a source of much serious reflection and consideration, is now being handled by the Municipal Clinic, a sub-body composed of professional and business men, and is doing splendid work, and the attention of all large cities in this and foreign countries has been called to it. This work should be assisted in every way possible and made lawful by an act of the Board of Supervisors. A Vice Commission might be the best way to control this class, and with the backing of the Police Courts and Police Department the splendid results so far attained would be added to and this particular work be a precedent to the whole world.

We recommend that women who are employed in dance halls in this city should be under the control of the Municipal Clinic, in order that they may report thereto for examination. This recommendation is made in view of the fact that women of the underworld, when diseased and unable to meet the rigid examination of the clinic, usually resort to dance halls in the tenderloin district above referred to and to the dance halls on Pacific Street and thereabouts. This matter should either be regulated by an ordinance to be passed by the Board of Supervisors or a rule of the Police Department.

In all our work we have had the fullest co-operation of the District Attorney and the Chief of Police.

We wish to call the attention of the next Grand Jury to the work we have started, to the end that they may continue the work to a successful issue.

We notice in the report of the last Grand Jury that they recommend steps be taken toward procuring the passage of an act by the legislature, providing that trial jurors to serve in the Police Courts be procured in a manner similar to that employed by the Superior Courts. Nothing seems to have been done in this respect, and we in turn call this recommendation to the attention of the proper authorities that they may take immediate action.

We do further recommend that an ordinance be passed prohibiting the sale of tickets to persons, entitling them to admission to any theatre or place of amusement, or where entertainment of any sort is being held, or giving, to any person, any complimentary ticket of any description, or permitting any person or persons to enter said places above mentioned, unless such person or persons are part of the city government, or a physician or surgeon, after the seating capacity officer for the Police Courts.

We recommend that a lady be appointed a probation officer for the Police Courts.

Respectfully submitted,

H. L. MORRISON, Chairman;

E. W. BROWN.

A. HIRSCH.

San Francisco, Cal., May 21, 1912.

To the Foreman and Members of the Grand Jury of the
City and County of San Francisco:

Gentlemen—The City's Attorney's office is one of the most important in our municipal government under the Charter. This office has been called upon continually ever since the Charter was adopted, to construe its provisions, whenever a doubt arose in any department of the city government as to its legal meaning. Since Mr. Long has been City Attorney, many very important cases, in which the city's interests were involved, have been successfully prosecuted by him.

The city won the case before Judge Seawell for the forfeiture of franchise of the Sutter Street Railroad covering the outer tracks on lower Market Street. Motion for a new trial by defendants is now pending.

In the Federal Court, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed, for want of jurisdiction, the action of the United Railroads to restrain the city from constructing municipal railway on lower Market Street. This matter is about to be submitted to the U. S. Supreme Court, on petition for a review of this order of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Hetch-Hetchy.

We learn from the City Attorney that comprehensive data is being prepared in answer to the order issued by Secretary of Interior Ballinger, to show cause why the permit granted by Secretary Garfield for use of Hetch-Hetchy Valley reservoir site should not be revoked. This matter will come up for hearing in Washington this fall.

Civic Center.

Condemnation proceedings have been filed, which, on account of their early filing, will doubtless save the city many thousands of dollars in the acquisition of lands for the Civic Center and City Hall site.

Home Telephone Company.

Quo warranto proceedings have been brought to compel the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company to show by what authority they are using the property, wires, etc., of the Home Telephone Company in violation of the franchise under which the Home Telephone Company operated.

The office has successfully resisted an attempt by the Spring Valley Water Company to restrain the city from laying the pipes for the Auxiliary Water System on Columbus Avenue, which necessitated the displacement of the pipes of the Spring Valley Water Company.

A decision of the Supreme Court shortly after the adoption of the Charter placed the county offices outside the Civil Service provisions of the Charter and practically limited the city's jurisdiction over these offices to the number of deputies employed and their compensation. Mr. Long, in an opinion to the Civil Service Commissioners, dated January 18, 1912, placed these county offices under the provisions of Article XIII of the Charter, as defined by Section 11, approved January 26, 1899. All the county officials have accepted this opinion of the City Attorney, so that at present every municipal office in the city is under Civil Service rules.

In conclusion your committee thinks this very important office has attended to the city's business intelligently and successfully under the administration of City Attorney Percy V. Long.

Respectfully submitted,

ED. C. LANDIS, Chairman ;
JOHN MULHERN,
PATRICK MULCARE.

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